Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 150 No. 3 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 15, 1946

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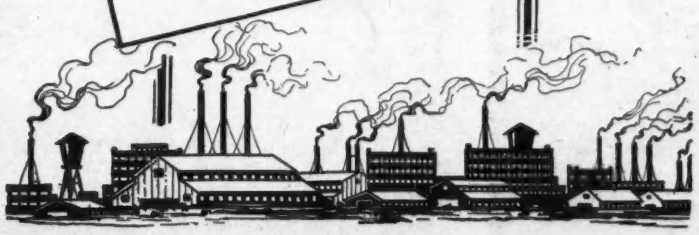

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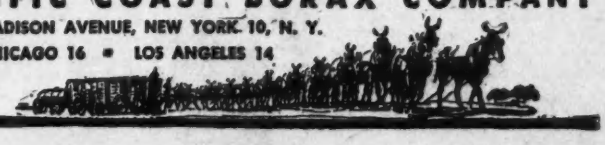
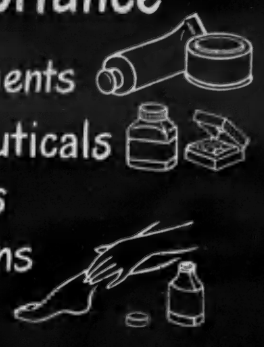


Chemicals of New Industrial Importance

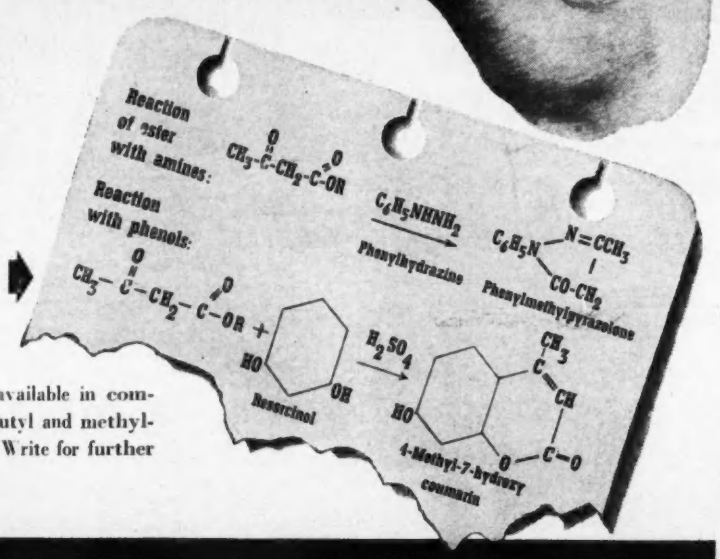
Acetoacetic Esters for

- Dyes & Pigments
- Pharmaceuticals
- Stabilizers
- Sun-Screens



$$CH_3-\overset{OH}{\overset{|}{C}}=CH-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-O-R$$

The highly reactive acetoacetic esters, long a favorite of organic chemistry professors, have assumed a new importance in modern industry. Two reactions which indicate the many possibilities of these compounds in organic synthesis are shown here.



Both methyl and ethyl acetoacetate are available in commercial quantities. Other esters, such as butyl and methyl-amyl can be supplied in research amounts. Write for further information.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Foreign Trade Blacklist Abolished

OPD Washington Bureau

The blacklist of foreign firms accused of helping the Axis was abolished by the Department of State July 8. Announcement was made at the same time by the British and Canadian governments of the abolition of their lists.

The list came into being in mid-July, 1941, when President Roosevelt made public the names of 1,800 persons and firms in Latin America, and announced that they would be denied the privilege of trading with the United States. Ultimately, the number of names on the list grew to 15,446, and included persons and firms in neutral countries of Europe as well as Latin America. The number of names was gradually whittled down to 5,887.

In announcing the discontinuance of the list, the State Department said said that the action represented "an important step in the United States policy of freeing trade from wartime controls as soon as such action became possible," but it emphasized that withdrawal of the list "does not in any way constitute a termination or slacking in the program for the permanent elimination of Axis external influences either in this hemisphere or in the eastern hemisphere"

Synthetic Organics Output Off in 1945

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Tariff Commission estimates the total quantity of all synthetic organic chemicals, including both intermediates and finished products produced in 1945 at about 2 percent less than the output in 1944; the quantity sold was about 6 percent less, but the value of sales was only about 3 percent less, owing partly to increased production of higher-priced products. Although the total production and sales of all synthetic organic chemicals decreased, this was not true of some of the individual groups,

—*Continued on page 42*

UN Votes to Set Standards of Drugs

A series of constitutional provisions giving the World Health Organization the power to specify sanitary requirements and to set standards for medical products in international trade have been approved by the United Nations Health Conference.

The specification that standards of medical products be included in the draft constitution was passed by a vote of 19 to 6, after the Ukrainian delegate asked it be deleted on the ground that the organization is being set up "to serve the peoples of the world, not to protect the international trade of commercial firms."

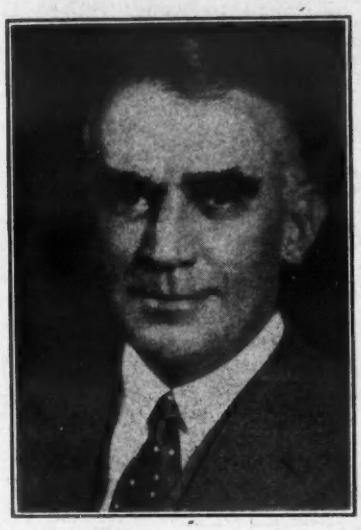
In addition, he said, there would be too many technical difficulties in the way of deciding on the purity of certain drugs in certain areas.

APMA Elects Latin American Affiliate

Laboratories Uribe Angel, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Medellin, Colombia, has been elected as its first affiliate by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. The category of affiliate was created at the recent thirty-ninth annual meeting of the association, when a Pan-American section was established for Latin American manufacturers.

The association has also announced election of the following associate members:—Ben Venue Laboratories, Pittsburgh; R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, and International Pulverizing Corporation, Moorestown, N. J.

To Leave Monsanto



Charles Belknap, chairman of the board of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, will retire from the company October 1, to become vice chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis. Mr. Belknap was named Monsanto board chairman following his retirement as president of the firm in October, 1945.

Cuba's 1946-47 Sugar Crops to Go to U.S.

The Cuban National Association of Mill Owners and the National Association of Cane Growers have approved sale of Cuba's 1946 and 1947 sugar crops to the United States. The agreement, drafted by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and the Cuban Sugar Sales Commission, is subject to approval by President Grau San Martin of Cuba.

Producers and Consumers Urged To Aid in Allocating Scarce Items

OPD Washington Bureau

Full cooperation of producers and industrial consumers with government actions to allocate and channel scarce supplies to the most essential uses will be necessary to maintain a balanced output for the remainder of the year, John R. Steelman, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, warned in the seventh quarterly report of his office submitted to the President and Congress July 11.

The peacetime production records established by industry in the first half of the year, he said, were achieved despite serious shortages of many of the most urgently needed raw materials, such as iron, steel, copper, lead and tin. To maintain the rising volume of output, however, many industries were forced to use up their stocks of raw materials when shutdowns in mines, mills, and smelters drastically curtailed or cut off the flow of supplies. This inventory depletion was particularly acute in the metal fabricating industries, and its effect will be felt for the remainder of the year.

In his discussion of the shortages of various items, Mr. Steelman said:—

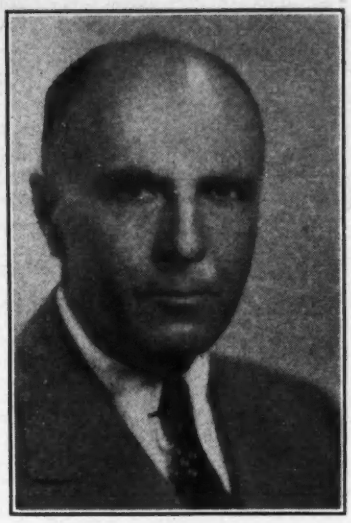
Copper:—By the end of June virtually all of the labor-management disputes in these industries (mines, refineries and fabricating plants) had ended and producers had been granted price adjustments. Extension of price control is necessary, however, to assure continuation of the government program of premium payments to high cost domestic producers. Future import contracts also are dependent upon price stability. Even under the best of circumstances copper will continue to be scarce throughout the rest of the year. The total demand for refined copper in 1946 will exceed 1,300,000 short tons. Even with full domestic production and a stepped up flow of imports for the rest of the year, the total supply is not expected to exceed 850,000 short tons.

Lead:—Storage batteries, chemicals, cable coverings, sheet and pipe, ammunition, tetraethyl and solder are some of the more important products which are being curtailed by the shortage of lead. Replacement batteries for cars will be in short supply next fall; gasoline will have to be down graded; there will be delays in installing new telephone lines; paints and other lead consuming chemicals will be short; and bearing metal, brass and bronze and terne metal will be affected. Despite the recent settlement

—*Continued on page 40*

H.L. Derby to Retire From Amer. Cyanamid

Harry L. Derby will retire July 31 as president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation and vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company. The sixty-four-year-old executive, who has been a leader in



Harry L. Derby

—*Continued on page 40*

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Instalment V

Extent and Nature of Collective Bargaining

At the present time the number of collective bargaining contracts in effect exceed 50,000. According to the most recent statistics, 14,000,000 workers are covered by such agreements between employers and unions. This total is about one-half or slightly more than one-half of the wage-earner population of the country.

About 70 percent of those employed in the manufacturing industries are working under collective or joint agreements. In the nonmanufacturing industries, about one-third of the workers are under such contracts. The rate of growth of these contracts in chemical industries is still rapid and gaining momentum.

Most of the agreements are local agreements. That is, they are between individual plants or employers and local unions. The agreements may cover all employees, or they may cover groups of crafts. In some cases, an agreement may cover only a single craft or a special group inside the plant. These situations depend upon the unit of bargaining.

There are, of course, other types of collective bargaining agreements. There is the joint contract between an employers' association and a union or number of unions. Here, the competitive area establishes the general situation. In some cases a special geographic area may be selected, as New England, or the Northeastern area.

Certain mass-production industries —coal, steel, automobiles, for instance —fall into a different pattern. An agreement, the master agreement, will tend to cover all the scattered plants of a big corporation. Lest the impression be given that this is a common situation, only relatively few such agreements exist.

Still fewer are the number of agreements covering entire industries on a nationwide basis, or whole trades on the same scale. During the NRA days, the government actually tried to encourage national agreements or arrangements for specified industries, industries allied by practice or product or by other factors. Such arrangements disappear as soon as the circumstances giving rise to them alter.

The fact is that most collective bargaining agreements are made in the name of a single company or a branch of a large corporation. These may be semi-industrial, side by side with joint craft bargaining. They may be with different crafts. They may be on a general basis without stipulation as to craft, or unit, but inclusive of the plant. They may cover only a special group inside a plant who indicate their wishes to bargain in that manner.

Various local unions of a company with many plants may sign an agreement together in the home office of the company. Generally, where a corporation agreement exists, it establishes the relationships of the parties, general wage levels, and the means for further negotiations. Then the individual wage agreements are negotiated locally for each plant and each union separately.

In this series, the local plant or the individual plant and union are considered. Variations, such as bargaining with employers' associations and industrywide bargaining, will be touched upon as they appear important or timely. In the single plant with the local union, the steps may be easily viewed and studied.

U.S., Britain to Exchange Economic Data

OPD Washington Bureau

The exchange of general economic information which was set up during the war under the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board and the continued, according to an announcement by the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce and the British Board of Trade in London.

Arthur Paul, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce and director of the Office of International Trade, pointed out that the department has already initiated discussions with other countries looking toward similar arrangements for exchange of economic information. Mr. Paul and Dr. Philip M. Hauser, assistant director of the Bureau of Census and assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, concluded the negotiations with the Board of Trade on their recent trip to Europe.

German, Jap Patents Made Available by APC

OPD Washington Bureau

Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham has announced that complete files of patents seized from German and Japanese nationals are now available in the patents departments of the Chicago and Boston public libraries, and at the APC's San Francisco office.

OPA Amendments Reflect Sectional Views

OPD Washington Bureau

In a week of sectional trading and logrolling seldom witnessed since the days of general tariff legislating, the senate voted to exempt cottonseed, soybeans, meat, dairy products and petroleum from all future price controls. The actions, taken by substantial majority votes, were in the form of amendments to the senate version of the house approved OPA extension bill.

Fate of the measure, should it reach the White House with these and other changes in the law proposed by the senate as a substitute for a straight-out extension of the law that expired June 30, hangs in the balance. Senate leaders predicted it would meet with another veto from the President, but others warned that the President will either have to accept the legislation as finally agreed upon, or nothing at all.

Administration leaders are placing most of their hopes on an acceptable bill being drawn up in the conference committee between the two houses. Under the parliamentary situation existing at this time, the field is wide upen for the conference committee to write any kind of a law it feels can be squeezed through the two houses that will be more acceptable to the White House.

As reported to the senate and taken up at the beginning of the week, the senate version of the house resolution H. J. Res. 371, which would extend the law for twenty days, is the same as that which the President vetoed except in two particulars to which President Truman expressed fundamental objections.

The first is the so-called Taft amendment, which would have required OPA to include in all manu-

—*Continued on page 78*

Fats, Oils Quotas Cut for Third Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of seasonal production declines, the civilian allocation of edible fats and oils, including lard, margarine, shortening and other oils, will be about 11 percent smaller in the third than in the second quarter of 1946, the Department of Agriculture announced July 11. Civilian allocations of inedible fats and oils will be about the same as in the second quarter.

Civilian allocations of edible fats and oils during the third quarter total 884,500,000 pounds as contrasted with 997,100,000 pounds in the second quarter. Allocations of inedible fats and oils for the third quarter total 823,400,000 pounds against 828,200,000 pounds in the second quarter.

—*Continued on page 72*

Fats and Oils Exports To Philippines Eased

It has been announced by the Office of International Trade that it will now accept applications for licenses to export fats and oils (including soaps) and certain food products to the Philippine Islands during the third quarter. The granting of licenses for such exports had been discontinued May 24 because of current shortages.

In granting third quarter licenses, it was stated, due consideration will be given to inequities caused by the cancellation of the second quarter allocations.

Bids Wanted

Alumina, Sulphate:—40 tons; Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., invitation 4, opening July 23.

Calcium Hypochlorite:—20 cases; Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., invitation 4, opening July 23.

Iron Oxide, Yellow:—6,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C., schedule 8357, opening July 22.

Linseed Oil Boiled:—82,230 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C., schedule 8357, opening July 22.

Oleoresinous Enamel:—500 quarts; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C., schedule 8357, opening July 22.

Paint Thinner:—6,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C., schedule 8357, opening July 22.

Turpentine:—4,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C., schedule 8357, opening July 22.

Zinc Oxide:—50,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington 25, D. C., schedule 8357, opening July 22.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 11, 1946	July 3, 1946	July 13, 1945
137.0	**136.4**	**133.8**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changing was active last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Reductions outnumbered advances. But, the latter had by far the greater weight. So, the general price average was again lifted.

It is noteworthy that the levels of botanical drugs and essential oils, in which an upgoing trend was mainly customary under OPA, were both lowered as a result of last week's pricing. It is natural to find substantial increases in fatty oils, because they are scarce. The same applies to the increases made in lead pigments. Naval stores showed a two-way trend some of the previous week's kiting being hauled back.

The controlling attitude in the general field of chemical selling continued one of caution, because of uncertainty. There was no inclination to march up the hill and then march down again. It is widely felt that, while a deal of leveling doubtless is to be expected as restrictions are removed, chemical prices as a whole are not going to be rocketed to stratospheric heights.

Prices were advanced on red, white, and blue leads, litharge, orange mineral, antimony oxide, stearic and oleic acids, tallow, greases, linseed oil and meal, menhaden and sardine oils, pine oil, dipentene, wood rosin, steam-distilled wood turpentine, shellac, menthol, Mexican allspice and chillies, two types of mace, and two domestic mustardseeds.

Prices were reduced on benzyl benzoate and cinnamate, benzylideneacetone, linalool, nicotinic acid, synthetic epinephrin, penicillin, tetraethyl orthosilicate, ouricury wax, gum turpentine, alphapinene, oils of bergamot, calamus, cedarleaf, lemon (terpeneless), nutmeg, pimentoleaf, and spruce, fenugreek, saffron, senega, Jamaica ginger, and eight or ten aromatic culinary herbs.

Fertilizer Materials Output Estimate Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Farmers will have more fertilizer during the 1946-47 fertilizer season than during the previous year, according to a program submitted by the Civilian Production Administration to the American Plant Food Council.

As against a production goal for nitrogen supplies in the 1945-46 program of 772,590 tons, the new goal has been set at 812,933 tons. Deliveries against the 1945-46 goal during the first 11 months were 709,350 tons. The 1946-47 production goal is made up of 611,680 tons of United States production; 96,800 tons from Chile, 1,400 tons from Norway and 103,353 tons from Canada.

From this will be deducted 97,025 tons for export under the program of the Combined Food Board, leaving 715,908 tons for United States agriculture and possessions. Deliveries of nitrogen in the months from July, 1945, to May, 1946, were 520,100 tons of domestic production, 51,300 tons from Chile, and 107,950 from Canada.

It is understood that the Army plans to ship about 66,000 tons of nitrogen to Japan and the orient between now and the first of the year. This has been borrowed from the domestic agriculture supplies and will be repaid later when the reopened ordnance plants get back into production.

Potash supplies for 1946-47 are set at 899,562 tons of K_2O. Supplies during period 8 totaled 787,135 tons, from which 35,927 tons were exported to Canada, 12,950 tons to West Indies and Latin America, 68,000 tons allocated for chemical manufacture, leaving 670,258 tons for agriculture.

Phosphate production for 1946-47 years is estimated at 8,613,761 tons, of which 280,328 tons are to be exported, leaving 8,333,333 for American agriculture.

Reports indicate that production of triple superphosphate will be materially increased to meet growing agriculture demand, if building, labor and rock are available.

Fertilizer Plant Bill Rider Killed

OPD Washington Bureau

The house last week by a vote of 204 to 126 instructed its conferees to insist upon the elimination of a rider to the corporations appropriation bill under the terms of which the Government would build and operate a $3,000,000 fertilizer plant at Mobile, Ala.

Dewling Studies German Urea Output Methods

OPD Washington Bureau

William L. E. Dewling, chemical engineer for the Solvay Process Company, Hopewell, Va., has been sent to Germany to study German production of urea, methanol and other chemicals for the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce.

Obituaries

Sir Samuel A. Salvage

Sir Samuel A. Salvage, founder of the American Viscose Company, now the American Viscose Corporation, and dean of the American Rayon industry, died at his home on Fishers Island, Long Island, July 10. He was sixty-nine years old.

Sir Samuel, a British subject in the United States, became agent for the English textile firm of Samuel Courtauld & Co. in 1910, handling its new product, artificial silk. He was president of American Vicose from 1916 to 1932, and chairman of the board from

—*Continued on page 72*

Late Markets

Silver Bullion

Trading in foreign silver bullion at uncontrolled prices was resumed last week and transactions established the market at 90½c. per ounce as compared with the previous level of 70¾ per ounce, based on the OPA price of 71.11c. that was suspended when OPA expired on June 30. The higher price was equivalent to 90.3c. per ounce, according to the largest single factor in the determination of silver bullion prices, and was a level closely approximating that which the United States Treasury would be authorized to sell its unpledged silver to industry by the terms of a bill now before Congress. The Senate has approved the bill but the House has refused to accept it. The extreme shortage of silver for industry is expected to be relieved by the higher prices established last week.

Oleo Stock Prices Up

Prices for oleo stock, grease oil, neatsfoot oil, oleo oil and other animal byproducts were advanced July 12 by 2 cents to 3 cents per pound by packers. The advances represent the amount of subsidies recently withdrawn by the government.

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Peppermint, Spearmint 1946 Acreage Lower

OPD Washington Bureau

Department of Agriculture estimates place the acreages of both peppermint and spearmint for oil at slightly less than that of 1945 but considerably above the 10-year (1935-44) averages.

A reduction of about 3 percent in the peppermint acreage leaves 47,990 acres for harvest this year compared with 49,790 acres last year and an average of 35,880 acres. The reduction from last year results from smaller acreages in Indiana and Washington, which were not quite offset by an increase in Oregon. No change from 1945 is indicated for Michigan, Ohio and California.

Spearmint is expected to be harvested from an acreage 1 percent less than in 1945 but 63 percent above average—8,900 acres in 1946 compared with 9,000 last year, and an average of 5,450 acres. The 100-acre reduction occurred in Indiana, with Michigan showing no change.

In its July 8 report, the department said that, in general, the condition of the Indiana mint crop is good. Much of the area growing mint has received heavy rains during the past two weeks. On fields that have poor drainage, the mint growth has been retarded and wood growth is heavy. In well-drained muck fields mint has made excellent growth. Distilling will begin about July 15. The first forecast of production will be published on August 9.

Preliminary acreage for 1946 with comparisons follow:—

State	Acres: 10-year average 1935-44	Acres: 1945	Acres: Preliminary 1946
Mint (peppermint and spearmint)—			
Indiana	15,530	28,800	26,100
Michigan	20,090	17,200	17,200
Ohio	300	240	240
California	770	650	650
Oregon	2,970	7,500	8,400
Washington ..	1,660	4,400	4,300
Total 6 States.	41,330	58,790	56,890
Peppermint—			
Indiana	12,140	22,000	19,400
Michigan	18,220	15,000	15,000
Ohio	300	240	240
California	580	650	650
Oregon	2,970	7,500	8,400
Washington ..	1,660	4,400	4,300
Total 6 States.	35,880	49,790	47,990
Spearmint—			
Indiana	3,390	6,800	6,700
Michigan	1,870	2,200	2,200
California	*210	.....	.....
Total 3 States.	5,450	9,000	8,900

*Short-time acreage.

Penick Vice-President

Harold Noble, manager of the insecticide division of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, since it was established ten years ago, has been elected vice-president of the company. Mr. Noble has been associated with the firm for twenty-nine years. John Dabney Penick, partner in the brokerage firm of A. M. Kidder & Co., has been elected a Penick director.

N.J. Standard Regains 70% of Seized Patents

A final decree entered last week in Federal Court in New York in the action of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to recover 798 patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian in 1942 and 1944, reestablished the company's title or exclusive licensing rights to about 70 percent of the patents, according to an estimate of standard's attorneys.

The patents were part of a $35,000,000 purchase by Standard from I. G. Farbenindustrie in the period 1929-39.

Under the order, rights to the principal buna rubber patents, which were involved in the litigation, were retained by the APC, but the oil company's attorneys emphasized that they had been granted free to all manufacturers by Standard to expedite the synthetic rubber program.

FTC Special Drug Group Fails of Purpose, Says Cullen

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment by the Federal Trade Commission of a special committee which would seek to put an end to conflicts that have arisen in the past between the FTC and the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency and the United States Public Health Service in the administration of laws relating to foods and drugs fails to meet the basic objections of the proprietary manufacturers to the enforcement policies of the FTC, Dr. Frederick Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association of America said July 10.

Dr. Cullen described the move as a "shuffling of names" that fails to meet the real issue of the Federal Trade Commission extending its jurisdiction over advertising into the fields which are of primary concern to the other agencies. What is required, he said, is a change in the law, such as proposed in the Reece bill (H. R. 2,390) which would require the FTC to meet its opponents in the courts, as in the case of the Food and Drug Administration, instead of in its hearing rooms.

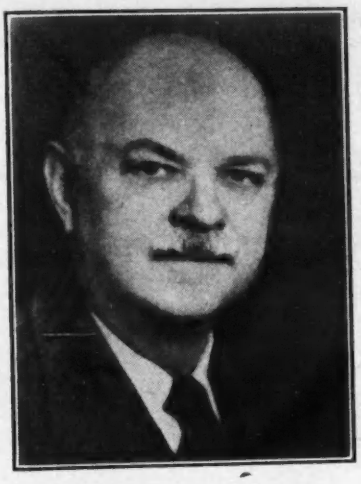
He added that all the reorganization now going on in the Federal Trade Commission is so much "talk" and does not meet the objections to the FTC enforcement policies that have been voiced by industry. He included the recently enacted Administrative Procedure bill (S. 7) in his criticism, stating that that law fails to go far enough in its treatment of the basic problems of administrative procedures.

The new committee was set up by the commission last May as part of the general reorganization of the commission. It is called the Food,

—*Continued on page 43*

American Chemical Society Activities

Chemists of Canada, England and the United States will join leaders of the sugar industry in honoring Dr. Claude S. Hudson, director of the division of chemistry at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md., at the 110th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, which will be held in Chicago, September 9-13.



Dr. Claude S. Hudson

In recognition of Dr. Hudson's contributions to the knowledge of carbohydrates, thirty papers will be presented at a symposium on "Current

—*Continued on page 39*

Com'l Solvents to Aid U.S. Fertilizer Shortage

OPD Washington Bureau

Sale of the Dixie Ordnance Works, Stirlington, La., to the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, for $5,512,500, has been approved by the War Assets Administration. The company has agreed to use the site for the production of ammonia for the national fertilizer program during the current shortage.

FTC Trade Rules Revision Details Given

The Federal Trade Commission revision of its trade practice rules, announced in the Reporter July 1, are given in detail herewith.

In Rule III, relating to hearings on investigations, changed from the former Rule XIII, a new paragraph expressly accords a right which the Commission, without express rule upon the subject, has heretofore extended to persons required to submit data or evidence, namely, the right of procuring a copy thereof.

A new paragraph has been added to Rule IX, relating to answers. It expressly provides that, insofar as the responsible conduct of public business shall permit, any interested person, after leave granted, may appear before the Commission or its delegated officer for the presentation, adjustment or determination of any issue, request or controversy in any proceeding or in connection with any function of the Commission.

Rule X, relating to motions, contains a new paragraph expressly providing that prompt notice shall be given of the granting or denial of any application, petition or other request

—*Continued on page 58*

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion is undertaking a broad study of guaranteed annual wage plans as a means to help maintain stable and regular employment and production, and some of the results of this study may soon be forthcoming. The wage study staff, headed by Murray W. Latimer, research director, has work well under way on five divisions of the study, and reports that good progress is being made.

The tasks under way are (1) examination of specific experience with guaranteed wage plans, (2) analysis of methods and possibilities of regularizing production and stabilizing employment, (3) inquiry on cost of various types of wage guarantee, (4) analysis of economic effect of guaranteed wages, and (5) examination of relation of guaranteed wage plans to other economic measures also intended to stabilize or increase the national income.

Major emphasis is now being placed on the divisions of the study concerned with analyses of the methods and possibilities of regularizing production and stabilizing employment, and with measuring costs of various types of wage guaranties. These aspects are being examined principally in a series of case studies covering companies in various industries.

There is no law that will require industries to adopt any recommendations that might come out of the studies, but the results will prove helpful in showing industries how the plans can be operated with the greatest benefits to all concerned. The advisory board is now canvassing employers and employees interested in such plans and has funds available to obtain the most advantageous coverage of case studies.

Trade with Former Enemies

The probabilities of a restoration of private trade relations with either Japan or Germany are still considered to be a long, long way off. Officials say that it will be impossible to open the doors to private buyers and sellers until some exchange agreement is negotiated—and there **are no indications** that any such agreement is in sight.

To all such inquiries, the government is making the form reply that, for the present, all imports of Japanese goods will have to be handled by the United States Commercial Corporation. The corporation, in all appropriate instances, will arrange for their distribution through private trade channels. Importers interested in the products of Japan might do well to advise William H. Trout, chief of the Commercial Transactions Division, USCC, room 2656, Tempo "T", Washington 25, D. C.

Wage Contracts Flexible

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently undertaken the task of analyzing the wage contracts in the major industries and has found a decided tendency on the part of management and labor to get away from iron-bound agreements that hold wages to a stipulated level throughout the life of the agreement. Seventy-one out of ninety-nine key agreements analyzed are what might be termed open-end contracts—permitting renegotiations of wages during the term of the agreement.

The sampling by the bureau cov-

—*Continued on page 34*

Imports at U.S. Ports

New York

ALOE—300 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co

AMMONIA MURIATE—1,334 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co

AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Corp

ANISE OIL—20 dms, R J Prentiss & Co; 5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 10 dms, Orbis Product Corp; 5 dms, Kane Import Corp; 5 dms, W J Bush & Co; 5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; 20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; star, 212 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 67 bgs, Peek & Velsor; 650 bgs, S B Penick & Co

BALATA—313 cs, Earle Bros; 103 cs, H A Astlett & Co; 666 blocks, 625 cs, Littlejohn & Co; 250 cs, Levis & Kahn; 1,700 blocks, Hecht & Kahn; 361 blocks, Earle Bros

BALSAM COPAIBA—60 cs, P R Dreyer & Co; 30 cs, Orbis Product Corp; 28 cs, Merchants Export & Import Co; 29 cs, S B Penick & Co

BARBASCO ROOT—10,063 bls, Reconstruction Finance Corp; 4,468 bls, Otis Astoria Corp; 3,697 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn

BAUXITE—92 cs, F P Gaskell & Co

BEEF LIVERS—318 tcs, Eli Lilly & Co

BEES WAX—521 blocks, Will & Baumer Candle Co; 90 blocks, Wax & Rosin Products

BISMUTH—118 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp

BONES—1,723 bgs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co

CANTHARIDES—10 cs, Peek & Velsor

CARNAUBA WAX—167 bgs, R M Hollingshead Corp; 832 bgs, National City Bank; 33 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 350 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 413 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 40 bgs, Strahl & Pitch; 988 bgs, Fred Henjes jr; 863 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp

CASEIN—2,500 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 500 bgs, Oxford Paper Co; 500 bgs, Sheffield Farms Co

CASSIA—1,625 bls, N V International Credit & Handel, Inc; 200 bls, J Berlage Co; 300 bls, Gillespie & Co; 100 bls, Balex Co; 230 bls, Max Van Pels; 100 bls, E Meer & Co; 100 bls, B C Ritchie & Co; 50 bls, L Furth, Inc; 300 bls, G T German; 110 bls, Vertam Trading Co; 200 bls, Walterking Bank of China; 500 bls, Arles & Co; 50 bls, Van Loan & Co; 200 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co; 150 bls, N Y Enterprises Co; 1,050 bls, Arnhold & Co; 200 bls, East Asiatic Co; 1,410 bls, A G Dunn; 200 bls, Wm M Allison & Co; 200 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 100 bls, Kane Import Co; 200 bls; oil, 5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co; 4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co

CASTOR BEANS—4,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co; 1,665 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons; oil, 250 dms, Bunge Corp

CHILLIES—295 bgs

CHOLIC ACID—19 cs, Charles Hollinshed & Co

CHROME ALUM—121 cks, Philipp Bros

CITRONELLA OIL—45 dms, Netherlands Purchasing Commission

COBALT, WHITE—6,250 ingots, African Metal Corp

COCOABUTTER—167 bgs, General Cocoa Co

CODLIVER OIL—73 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co

CORN STARCH—1,939 bgs, H S C Trading Co

CORNMINT OIL—16 cs, Consumers Import Co

COSMETIC WAX—185 cs, Goldsmidt Chemical Corp

COTTON LINTERS—48 bls, Schimmel Trading Co; 56 bls, Heyman & Co; 103 bls

COTTONSEED MEAL & CASTOR POMACE—1,816 bgs, Old Deerfield Fertilizer Co

CREOSOTE—1 dm, Bermuth, Lembecke & Co

CRESYLIC ACID—275 dms, Crowley Tar Products Co; 132 dms

CRYOLITH—21 bgs, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co

CUBE ROOT—68 bls, Otis Astoria Corp; 60 bls, United States Commercial Co

DAMMAR GUM—150 bgs, Netherlands Purchasing Commission

—*Continued on page 56*

ALKATERGE-C is an oil-soluble, cationic surface-active agent which has been found useful in the preparation of a wide range of products including lubricants, polishes, cleaners, and textile penetrants.

While Alkaterge-C is less than 0.002% soluble in water, a saturated aqueous solution has a surface tension of less than 35 dynes per centimeter as compared to 72 for water alone. The presence of 1% Alkaterge-C in oil reduces the interfacial surface tension against water to 1 or 2 dynes, although it has no effect on the surface tension of the oil.

It reacts readily with mineral and organic acids to form salts and soaps, some of which are water soluble and are excellent wetting and penetrating agents. It shows no apparent thermal decomposition up to 430C at atmospheric pressure. It appears to have anti-oxidant properties and has been used to increase the effectiveness of rust-inhibiting preparations.

Alkaterge-C is useful as a dispersing agent, a spreading agent, and a flotation agent for some nonmetallics.

Alkaterge-C is available in drum quantities. Write our Technical Service Division for further data and suggestions regarding the use of Alkaterge-C in your products or processes.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

Fully Protected by Copyright

Alphaparatolyethyl Acetate

Cosmetic—Aromatic (U.S. 2293772, 2293773, 2293774, and 2293775) for perfumes.

Barium Bromoacetate

Insecticide and Fungicide—Toxicant for brown and red locusts (scientists of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Union of South Africa, state it is less toxic than sodium arsenite).

Betaorthohydroxyphenyl-N-propylamine

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U.S. 2293874, 2293875, 2293876, and 2293877) to be valuable in treating asthma and low in toxicity.

Bones

(Animal bones from packing and slaughter houses.)

Adhesives—Raw material for making bone glue, precipitated bone.

Animal Husbandry—Mineral supplement in poultry, cattle, dog, and hog feeds (used in ground form).

Ceramic—Raw material in making bone china.

Chemical—Raw material for making bone char, useful as a decoloring and filtering medium, and as an adsorbent for gases and chemicals; boneblack, useful as a pigment.

Source of ammonia, calcium, magnesium and their salts, collagen, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, phosplates, pyridin.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Source of bone fat, useful in making soap, candles and as an ingredient of lubricating compositions; bone oil, useful as an insectifuge and as a source of pyridin bases and pyrrole.

Fertilizer—Raw material for making bone ash, bonemeal, bone superphosphate, and dissolved bone—all useful as fertilizer materials.

Metallurgical—Case-hardening agent for iron and steel.

Miscellaneous — Raw material for making accessories of various kinds, beads, buttons, buckles, combs, handles for cutlery and the like, hair ornaments, jewelry accessories, knobs of various kinds, novelties, ornamental effects, piano keys, trimming accessories, phonograph needles, sound-reproducing diaphragms.

Source of calcined bone, useful as an ingredient of cleansing and polishing compositions, gelatin.

Book Reviews

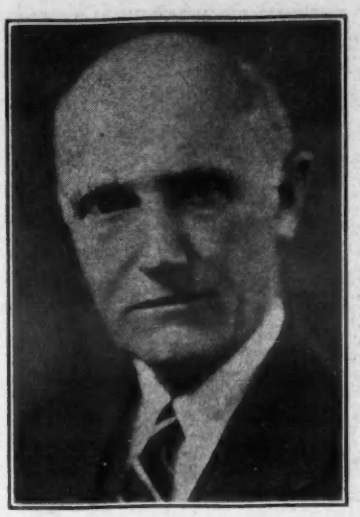
Protective and Decorative Coatings, by Joseph Mattiello, 662 pages, 9x5¾, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, $7.00.

Detailed information on the analysis of resins appears for the first time in this volume, as does a comprehensive coverage of the evaluation of finishes on metals. Features of the new volume include a logical presentation of the approach to the problem of the analysis of resins, and a classification of the resins according to chemical composition and from an analytical standpoint. Analytical procedures and normal physical and chemical methods in treating them are discussed; the manner of employing physiochemical properties of the resins in resin analysis is presented in detail; and a discussion of the newer physical methods, such as the spectrochemical techniques of X-ray radiography and diffraction, ultraviolet, visible, infrared, and Raman spectroscopy, is furnished.

Modern Organic Finishes, Their Application to Industrial Products, by R. H. Wampler, 452 pages, 9x5½, The Chemical Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., $8.50.

This book is primarily one of methods. Descriptions of modern finishing materials and equipment for their application, drying and conveying are presented so that the reader may have an over-all picture of modern industrial finishing operations. Throughout, the main emphasis is on proper selection and use of material and equipment to get the best possible finish at minimum cost.

ACS Meeting Chairman



Dr. Fred C. Koch, director of biochemical research at the Armour & Co. laboratories, has been elected chairman of the 110th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Chicago, September 9-13. The picture on this page last week was actually that of Wilmer H. Koch, works chemist at the Niagara Falls plant of Mathieson Alkali Works.

Soap Fat Quota Order Adds U.S. Territories

Use of fats and oils in soap for United States territories is included under the domestic soap fat quota by an amendment to War Food Order 42-b, effective July 1, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced. United States territories formerly were exempt from this quota. Because of the quota-exempt status, shipments of soap to the territories have exceeded normal requirements. As a corrective measure, it was deemed advisable to include the territories in the domestic soap fat quota.

Another amendment stipulates the exact form of "End Use Certificate" to be furnished to distributors by soap converters and other companies and agencies, specifying the purpose for which the soap is to be used. Under the order, soap converters have been limited since October 1, 1942, in their quarterly use of soap for converting purposes.

The entire order has been rewritten to include the new amendments and nine former amendments.

Joint Research Board Army, Navy Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Army and Navy departments ments have established a Joint Research and Development Board to carry out "a strong, unified, integrated and complete research and development program in the field of national defense. The main purpose is to abolish or limit overlapping activities."

Toilet Goods Sales Statistics Plan Opposed

Questionnaires sent out by the Toilet Goods Association asking members whether they would be willing to furnish sales statistics to be summarized and made available for use by the industry, were returned with responses unfavorable to the proposed project, according to S. L. Mayham, secretary of the association.

A substantial percentage of the companies canvassed replied, Mr. Mayham reported, and of those replying 27.7 percent indicated their unwillingness to supply the information. Of those "essential" companies, without whose figures no summary could be compiled, 29.4 percent indicted their unwillingness, he added.

Mr. Mayham reported that a committee will be appointed to study the matter further and to suggest means whereby the information might be secured.

Sugar Research Award To Calif. Scientists

Three research workers at the University of California have been awarded the first intermediate $5,000 Sugar Research Foundation Prize from the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Sciences, for their discovery of the key to the sugar molecule which enabled them to build up synthetic cane sugar for the first time from simpler compounds.

The three scientists are Drs. W. Z. Hassid, M. Doudoroff and H. A. Barker. With the aid of an enzyme obtained from a culture of bacterium pseudomonas saccharophila, they succeeded in combining glucose phosphate with fruit sugar to make the same sugar as obtained from cane or beet sugar. The phosphate compound pulls the two simple sugars together and then disappears.

Science Foundation Bill Passes Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate has voted its approval 48 to 18 to the compromise Kilgore bill (S. 1850) for establishment of a national science foundation with broad discretionary powers to spend funds for research, and sent the measure to the house where the probabilities of favorable action this session are doubtful.

Just before passage the senate voted 46 to 26 to delete provisions for aid for the social sciences over protests that no invention or development is of any value unless it has its social aspects. Efforts to vest control of funds into the hands of a group of scientists rather than in the administrator were defeated.

No definite amount of money to spend annually on research sponsored by the Foundation is contained in the legislation, and estimates vary between $40,000,000 and $300,000,000. This will be decided by the Appropriations committees of congress on the basis of recommendations forwarded by the Bureau of the Budget after the bill becomes law.

The legislation would establish the Foundation as an independent agency of the government with an administrator paid $15,000 a year. The foundation would make grants to the states, based on population, for scientific scholarships, and would enter into contracts with universities and other institutions for conduct of research.

It would have seven divisions:—mathematical and physical science, biological sciences, health and medical sciences, national defense, engineering and technology, scientific personnel and education, and publications and information.

Carbon Tetrachloride Manual Issued by MCA

OPD Washington Bureau

Publication of chemical safety data sheet SD-3 on carbon tetrachloride, the third in the series of chemical product safety manual being prepared by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, is announced by the association. Copies can be procured at 20c. each from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C.

The carbon tetrachloride manual sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of this product; usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying; container storing and handling; requirements for caution labels, and recommended personal protective equipment. Health hazards and their control are covered in a section prepared by the Medical Advisory Committee of qualified physicians and toxicologists.

Du Pont Advances Ries and Schumacher

Dr. Emil D. Ries, director of sales of the ammonia department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed assistant general manager of the department. He succeeds Walter Dannenbaum, who was named general manager on the retirement of F. A. Wardenburg.

Elmer F. Schumacher, assistant director of sales since 1944, succeeds

Dr. Emil D. Ries

Dr. Ries, and was succeeded, in turn, by Dr. Harry R. Dittmar, former manager of the technical service section. John Oliver, formerly a senior mechanical engineer of the technical section, was named department engineer.

Arthur H. Burkhardt and Frederic B. Sackett were appointed manager and assistant manager, respectively,

Elmer F. Schumacher

of the photo products plant in Parlin, N. J. Mr. Burkhardt succeeds the late Karl R. Myers.

The company also announces the retirement of Dr. Benton Dales and Carl B. Williams. Dr. Dales joined du Pont in 1931 as a research chemist, and Mr. Williams headed personnel and laboratory operations at the rubber laboratory since 1930.

Cotton Research Opportunities Stressed

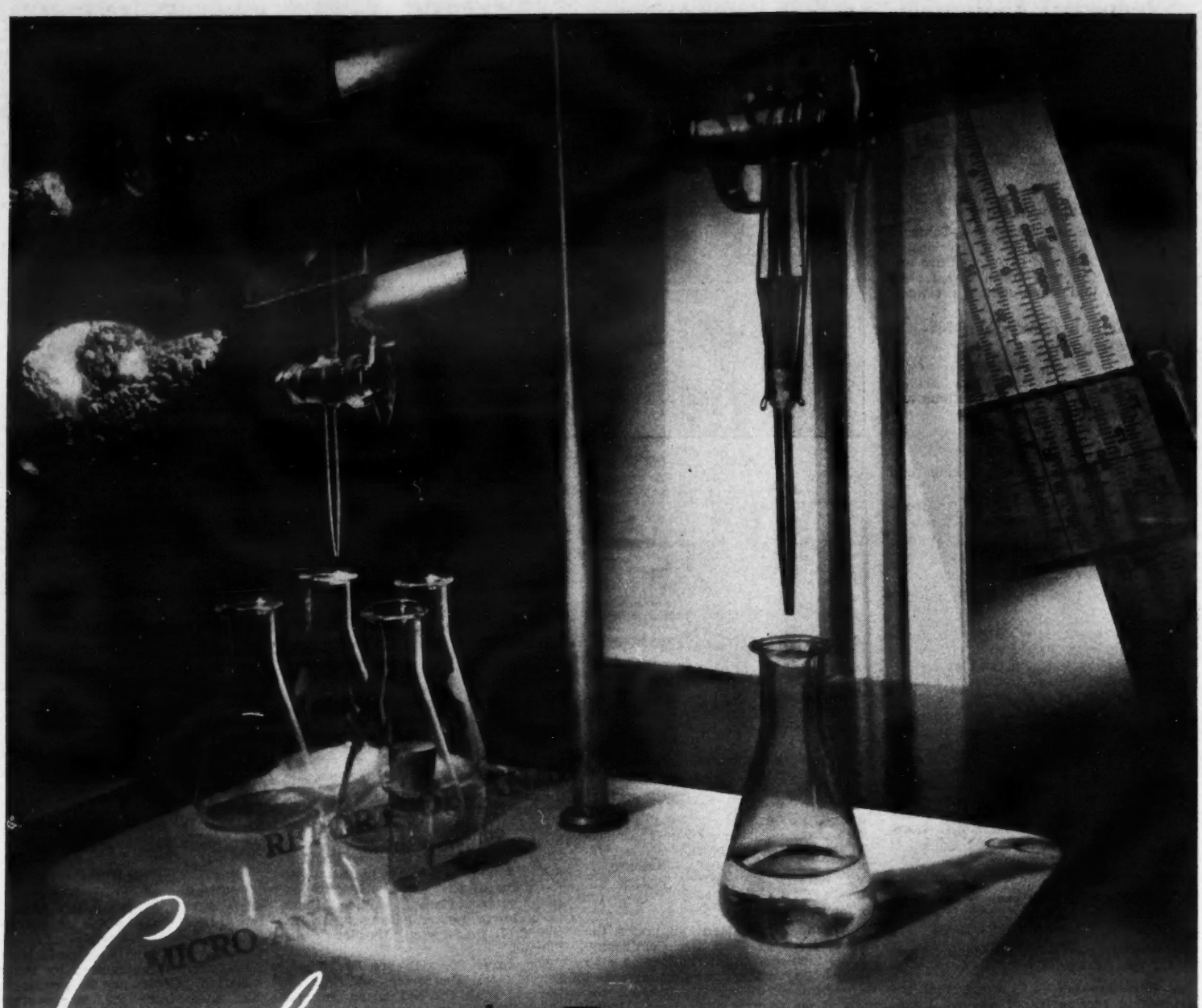
New opportunities for cotton through research, and the great progress made in the use of cottonseed oil for human foods, were reviewed at the seventh annual Cotton Research Congress held last week at the Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex.

A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, College Station, Tex., said that one of the most promising developments is solvent extraction of oil. He declared there was a good possibility of developing new products by this process, including a protein-rich meal for human consumption.

P. M. Jarvis, vice-president of Swift & Company, pointed out that the cotton industry last year spent $9,000,000 in advertising to broaden the market for cotton products.

Penna. Salt to Build West Coast DDT Plant

The first plant for producing technical DDT on the West Coast will be built at Portland, Ore., by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. It will be installed in conjunction with the company's new $1,000,000 caustic soda and chlorine plant now under construction in Portland. The DDT plant is expected to be in production within a year.



Catalysts by Baker...

SUPREME TEST OF UNIFORMITY

Baker, for nearly half a century, has been known for its analytical control of reagent chemicals. *The actual analyses on the labels* of these laboratory chemicals have shown, year after year, higher and higher degrees of purity.

The making of catalysts for industry differs in one respect. Purity is not always the only important factor. But uniformity to a pre-established quality from lot to lot and strict accuracy of analysis are vital.

For catalysis is a delicately balanced and painstakingly achieved process. Once the chemical composition is determined, adherence to specifications must be rigid, permanent, and uncompromising.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company has been privileged, over a period of many years, to supply, uninterruptedly, chemicals especially prepared for catalytic application. These catalysts have been used in many of the nation's leading industries—industries such as plastics, the vegetable, oil and fat industries, organic solvent producers, petroleum chemical manufacturers, synthetic rubber producers and others.

To protect the interests of the customer, many of these chemicals are made on a confidential basis. Many are even code-numbered for the customer's protection. But all have one thing in common—so important to a manufacturer who needs a catalyst. The day by day and lot by lot analyses meet the supreme test—uncompromising uniformity.

If you need chemicals for catalysis, or any application where predetermined standards of purity are required, the J. T. Baker Chemical Company invites you to discuss your problem with them in confidence.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Offices and Plant Phillipsburg, N. J.
Branch Offices: New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 11, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 53 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .20 - .21
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 25% bbls..100 lbs. 2.58 - 2.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works ....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
dure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.49
30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .23
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 80%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 98½-99½%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 49%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 6-lb. bots..lb. .80 - .94
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djbs., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
80% bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less. lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Acids, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½- .23
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0065- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.00
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dlvd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .19¾ Nom.
W. of Rockies.....lb. .20¾ Nom.
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¾ Nom.
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies..lb. .18¾ Nom.
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾ Nom.
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¾ Nom.
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22¼ Nom.
W. of Rockies.....lb. .23¼ Nom.
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .22¾ Nom.

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 - —
60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
96°, tanks, works.....ton.17.00 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.39
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .62½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
kgs. .....lb. .62½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .30 - .33
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .28 - .29
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 1.99 - 2.07
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .2190 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2240- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .2090- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb. .2140- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .06½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E. dlvd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .653
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63½- .66¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l. .....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, lenatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66½- .68½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¼

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

(Designations [1] and [2] will be retained pending final determination of the status of OPA.)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

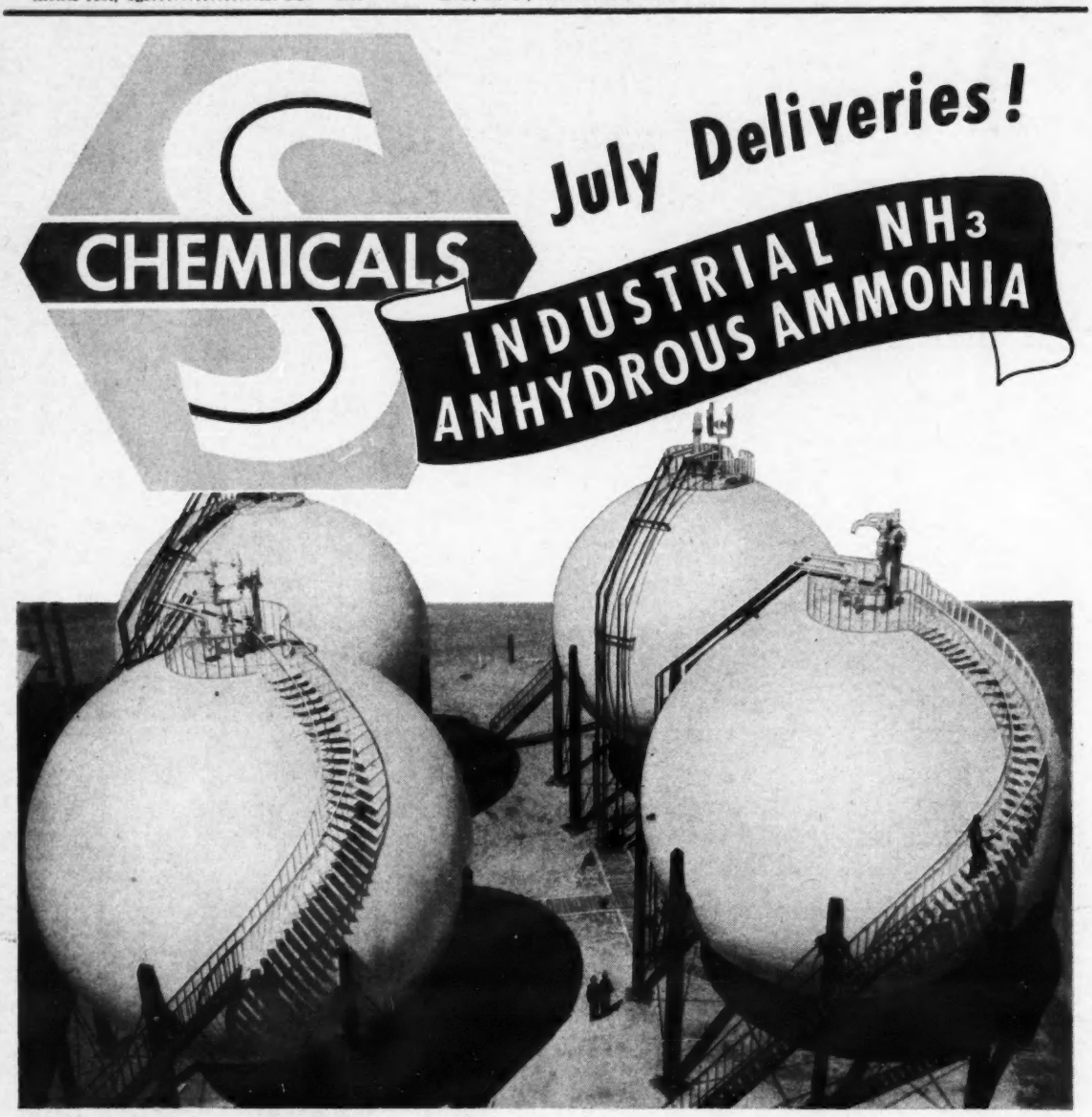
[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works	gal.	17.72½- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	17.76 -17.79
tanks	gal.	17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works	gal.	18.67½- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	18.71 -18.74
tanks	gal.	18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).		
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works	lb.	.0660- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.41 - —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.44½- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).		
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).		
Phenylethyl, dms.	lb.	2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis.	lb.	.60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works	gal.	.67 - —
smaller containers, works	gal.	.82 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	lb.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 - —
Aldol, dms, works	lb.	.13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock	long ton.	80.00 -83.80
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.		
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	.76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet, root, bgs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Allyl bromide, coys., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.90 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	No stocks
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.47 - .48
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.43 Nom.
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½- .23¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	1.02½- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	1.04½- —
tanks, works	gal.	.99½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works	gal.	.71¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1340- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1390- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1200- —
Alphacocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .19
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
Alum, potash, lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.33 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works.	lb.	.60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08 - .11
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c., works	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.024 - .061
l.c.l., works	lb.	.035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point	lb.	.03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.03¾- .04
Alumina, hydroxide, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib. dms., works	lb.	.17¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	.20¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works	lb.	.78 - —
contract, works	lb.	.75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).		
USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .28
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.19½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).		
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.56 - .60
ink., 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.36 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.	lb.	.38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.	lb.	.42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.34 - —
purified, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.	ton.	39.00 - —
pure, cyls.	lb.	.14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton.	61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05½- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	ton.	65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1315- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
dms.	lb.	.29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.		
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.	lb.	.06¼- .09¼
cns.	lb.	.14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.95 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26 - 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.94 - .97
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs.		
c.l., shipping point	ton.	52.00 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
dms.	lb.	.25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works	lb.	.18 - .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens	ton.	28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports	ton.	29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
red, 46%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
jars	lb.	.97 - —
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).		
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls.	lb.	7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)		
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	15½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —



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Butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .093 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .637 - .682
NF, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Angelica dom, atropurpures root, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Chinese, star lb. .27½- .28
Cyprus, bgs. lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures lb. .48 - .49
Syrian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.35
Annatto, paste, bxs lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .13½- .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,2] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss River lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .16
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity) .35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .10½ Nom.
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.32.00 - —
Asbestos, 7D, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton.56.00 - —
Egyptian ton. No stocks
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
Asphaltum, So. Amer., refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy. ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls. lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11¼
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.29.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75, bgs., mines ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34X $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .20½- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .60 - .75
dms. lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys. lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 4.00 - 6.35
Formate, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots. flb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 2.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, flb. dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, rct. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots. lb. 2.00 - —
jars lb. 2.65 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 2.41 - 2.46
cns lb. 2.95 - —
Metal, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. lb. 1.50 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 2.14 - 2.19
cns., dms., kgs. lb. 2.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 2.61 - —
flb. dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.70 - —
flb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.55
flb. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.35
flb. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.35
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., flb. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans lb. 2.84 - 2.89
Subsbocarbolate, bots. lb. 5.71 - 5.74
flb. dms. lb. 5.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels

★

Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

For the economy of hundreds of round trips
USE J&L "BAYONNE" BILGED BARRELS

The heavy duty, hot-dip galvanized "Bayonne" bilged barrel is built by experienced J&L Steel Barrel men to make hundreds of round trips with safety. If your operation is suited to a returnable container try J&L "Bayonne" bilged barrels. Many of them have been in use as long as twenty years. Write the nearest plant for information.

J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY
A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
PLANTS:
BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA.
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J&L STEEL

Black, carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood,[3,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
high-grade, unground, 14-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 6.53 - 7.50
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .86 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. 23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluedag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .26 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, 100-lb. cans., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
lb. .03¾- .10¾

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .09¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .32
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .83
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —

Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2083- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2085- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1935- —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .1985- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. 16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .51½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

Spot Deliveries

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID
SODIUM BISULPHITE
ACETIC ACID 80%
BORAX
BLEACHING POWDER
SODIUM SULPHIDE
CITRIC ACID
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
COPPER SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE Anhydrous
CARBONATE OF POTASH
CAUSTIC POTASH
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,2] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bis. lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .86
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[3] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Calcium Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.26.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - .46
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.80 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26¼
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .2778- .4225
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .95 - .97
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Calcium phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -16.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .09¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0980
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .18¼- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 5%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .18¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.48
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
Camphor, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .62 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .64 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.90 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 9.75 - —
powd., bxs.....lb.10.55 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.19
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .26½- .28
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .27 - .33
natural, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
96%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .92 - .93
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), ampa. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.65 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.42 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
8,300 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .60 - —
8,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .44 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .33 - —
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .34¼- —
Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures..lb. .56 - .57
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
if released.....lb. .34½- .35
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .34½- .35
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .53 - .63
4-10-4, bls., futures.....lb. .52 - .53
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.113.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns. .....lb.10.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.09 Nom.
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —

Where Freedom from Iron is a "Must" Use Hooker Sulfides

Eight parts per million (.000008 of a pound per pound of product) is as much iron as you will ever find in a pound of Hooker Sodium Sulfide. Manufacturing refinements and purification techniques developed by Hooker chemical engineers bring you this Sulfide that can be safely used in practically every case where an iron free sulfide is needed. And in Hooker Sodium Sulfhydrate the iron content has been brought down to a maximum of 5 parts per million.

Where your processes require sulfides, you can be sure of purity of your products by using uniformly high purity Hooker Sodium Sulfide and Sodium Sulfhydrate. A request on your company letterhead will bring Technical Data Sheets and samples.

SODIUM SULFIDE, Na_2S, a light yellow colored solid in flake form, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Analysis

Sodium Sulfide	60 to 62%
Sodium Chloride	1.5% Max.
Other Sodium Salts	2.0% Max.
Iron	8ppm Max.
All other metals	1ppm Max.
Water of Crystallization	36.5 to 34.5%

Shipping Containers, Drums 90 and 350 lbs. net.

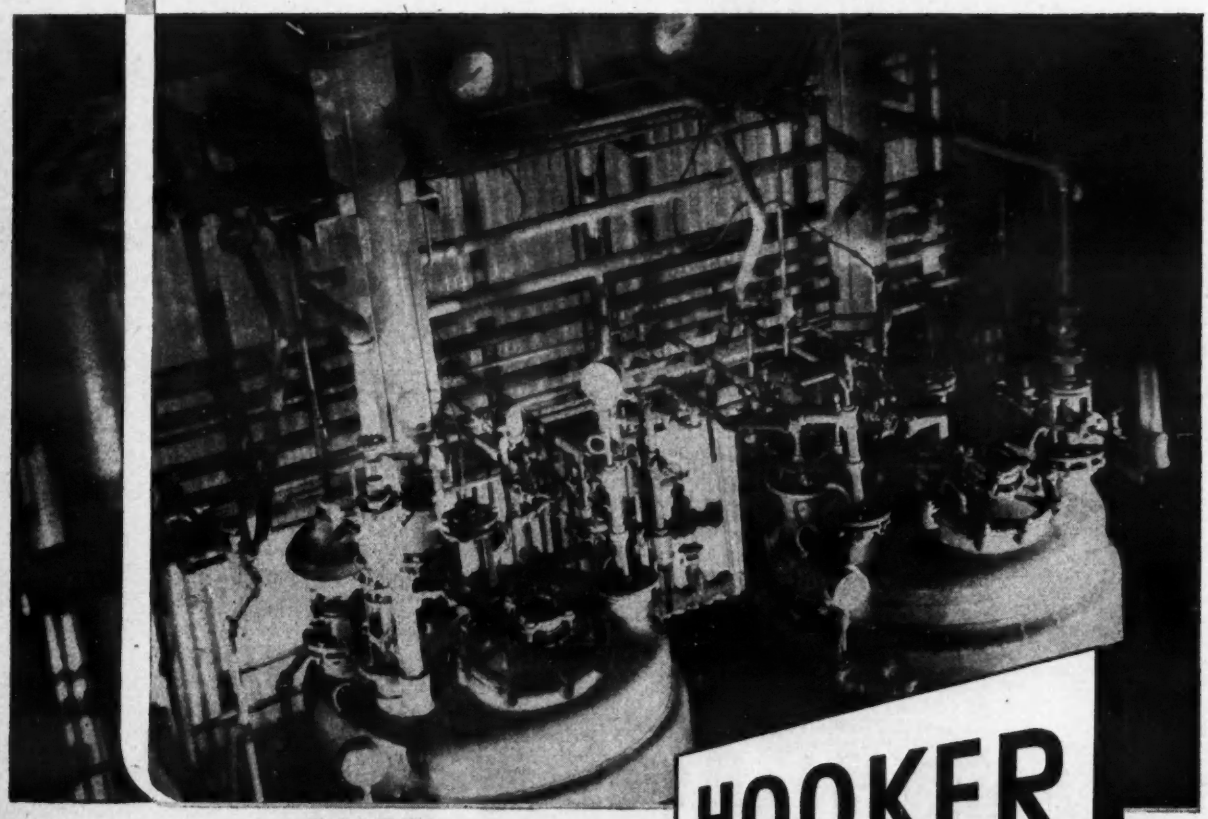
SODIUM SULFHYDRATE, NaSH, a light yellow colored solid in flake form. Soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Analysis

Sodium Sulfhydrate	70 to 72%
Sodium Hydroxide	0%
Sodium Sulfide	1 to 2%
Sodium Chloride	1% Max.
Other Sodium Salts	1% Max.
Iron	5ppm Max.
All other metals	1ppm Max.
Water of crystallization	28 to 26%

Shipping Containers, Drums 90 and 350 lbs. net.

"Process equipment where iron-free Hooker Sulfides are being used."



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HOOKER CHEMICALS

Caustic Soda — Muriatic Acid — Sodium Sulfide

Paradichlorbenzene — Chlorine — Sodium Sulfhydrate

2980

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake,[5] ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.41.50 -46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.44.50 -49.80
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.80
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works....ton.31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point. ton.20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., wo.rks..100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay,[1] dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[4] standard. ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 2 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 23% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works.....lb. .30 - .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 6.02 - 6.06
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - 1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5700- —
OO, bls. futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb .5900- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5900- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5435- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .5335- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .5385- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Citrine, ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .14½- .15½
futures, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08¼
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- —

Coaltar, water-gas, crude, 55 gal., dms., c.l., works....bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....db. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .85¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.35 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.50 - —
feed grade, 25% Co, kgs....lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.35 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .23½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .05 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co. kgs..lb. 75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, ons..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .28 - —
Cociliana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, cns., 100 cns.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 cns.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 cns.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 cns.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .22 - .20½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .23 - .21
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .53 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .70 - .73
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 53-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- .25
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14½- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Iodide, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14½- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Copper oxide, black, bbls., works. lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .13½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs... 100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.10.85 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .06¾- .06¾
Indian bgs.....lb. No Stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Peru, bgs.....lb. .06 Nom.
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.717 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd. bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.761 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., l.c.l...100 lbs. 5.197 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

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DOW Pharmaceutical *Chemicals:* Acetanilid, U.S.P.; Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.; Bromides; Chloroform, U.S.P.; Epsom Salt, U.S.P.; Iodine; Phenol, U.S.P.; Salicylates; di-Tryptophane—and more than 85 others.

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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.59.00 -64.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .51½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .52 - .53½
imported, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .34½- .35
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .30 - .31
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .33½
Cutch, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[3] fertiliser mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .58 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.35.73 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .25 - .26
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .34 - .36
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.181 - —
l.c.l. ...s.....100 lbs. 6.281 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.78 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.931 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.031 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.53 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.031 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.131 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.931 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.961 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.46 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd. .....lb. .2070- .2106
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2350- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2750- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2000- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1900- .2250
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5000- .5370
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5050- .5420
tanks, works.....lb. .4900- .5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.03
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .86 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .89 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane (see DDT).
Dichlorethyl ether,[3] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .28 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .81 - .82
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural, afloat, bgs...lb. .10¼- .10¾
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .70 - .71
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .60 - .61
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .71 - .75
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .62 - .68
Diphenyl,[8] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,5] 42% tannin, c.i., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.70.00 -71.00
38% tannin, c.i., same basis.. ton.68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.16.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb.21.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.66 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
84 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.60
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .90

For over a quarter of a century Franks Stearates have been noted for their high quality. Now that the Franks Chemical Products Company has become a division of Witco Chemical Company, industry is assured that this reputation of quality, already established, will be zealously guarded.

The Witco line of stearates is designed to meet varied industrial demands and includes...aluminum, barium, calcium, lead, lithium, magnesium, sodium, and zinc salts. All are produced under rigidly controlled conditions, therefore are uniform and dependable. Prompt deliveries are assured because of adequate stocks, strategically located.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

FRANKS STEARATES DIVISION

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

295 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd.	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
269	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.88	- .90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
365	Chyrophenin G	lb.	.68	- .70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.20
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
401	Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.66	- .68
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
		lb.	.35	- .50
502	Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
561	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
562	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
582	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
584	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
590	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.05	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .72
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.85	- .90
1177	Indigo, 20%, paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.80	- .90
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.20	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 865 Nigrosin derivatives ... lb. .38 - .44

Blue—
- 7075 Alizarin astral base ... lb. 15.00 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base .. lb. 6.00 - —

Brown—
- Brown ... lb. 1.15 - —

Green—
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 5.00 - —
- Green ... lb. .75 - —

Orange—
- 24 Sudan I ... lb. .75 - —
- Red shade ... lb. .75 - —

Red—
- 75 Sudan II ... lb. 1.05 - —
- 258 Sudan IV ... lb. .85 - —
- 690 Oil violet ... lb. .80 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
- 1060 Anthraquinone, violet base .. lb. [3]6.00 - —

Yellow—
- 15 Amidoazobenzene yellow .. lb. .90 - —
- 17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
- 61 Yellow OB ... lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 246 Naphthol blue black S .. lb. .50 - —
- 729 Victoria blue B ... lb. 1.55 - —
- 861 Indulin ... lb. .87 - —
- 873 Methylene gray ... lb. 1.50 - —
- 909 New blue P ... lb. 1.20 - —
- 922 Methylene blue ... lb. 1.00 - —
- 1054 Alizarin saphirol B ... lb. 1.90 - —
- 1130 Indigotin IA ... lb. .85 - —

Blue—
- 714 Patent blue A ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
- 231 Bismarck brown G ... lb. .47 - .68
- 234 Resorcin brown Y ... lb. .65 - —
- 235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
- 632 Bismarck brown R ... lb. .47 - .68
- 793 Phosphin ... lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
- 5 Naphthol green B ... lb. 1.00 - —
- 657 Malacrite green ... lb. 1.35 - —
- 662 Brilliant green ... lb. 2.00 - —
- 666 Guinea green B ... lb. 1.15 - —
- 737 Wool green S ... lb. .58 - —
- 924 Methylene green B ... lb. 1.35 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green .. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
- 10 Chrysodin G ... lb. .44 - —
- 21 Chrysodin R ... lb. .41 - —
- 27 Orange G ... lb. .50 - —
- 31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
- 37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .66 - —
- 151 Orange Y ... lb. .31 - .33
- 161 Orange R ... lb. .34 - —

Red—
- 79 Ponceau R ... lb. .48 - —
- 88 Fast red B ... lb. 1.05 - —
- 176 Fast red A ... lb. .54 - —
- 179 Azorubin ... lb. .60 - —
- 183 Crocein scarlet 3BX ... lb. .72 - .75
- 185 Cochineal red A ... lb. .60 - —
- 252 Brilliant crocein M ... lb. .66 - —
- 677 Fuchsin ... lb. 2.10 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B ... lb. 3.50 - —
- 752 Rhodamine 6B ... lb. 4.50 - —
- 768 Eosin G ... lb. 1.50 - —
- 841 Safranin ... lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet B ... lb. .70 - .75
- 681 Crystal violet B ... lb. 1.75 - —
- 696 Acid violet 4BN ... lb. .66 - —

Yellow—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S ... lb. .53 - —
- 188 Metanil yellow ... lb. .56 - .58
- 636 Fast light yellow ... lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow ... lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin ... lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine ... lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 864 Nigrosin ... lb. .38 - .44

Blue—
- 860 Indulin ... lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
- 331 Bismarck brown ... lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
- 637 Malachite green base .. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
- 20 Chrysoidin G ... lb. .95 - —
- 21 Chrysoidin R ... lb. .90 - —

Red—
- 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base .. lb. 7.25 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B ... lb. 4.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 246 Naphthol blue black S .. lb. .50 - —
- 729 Victoria blue B ... lb. 1.55 - —
- 861 Indulin ... lb. .87 - —
- 873 Methylene gray ... lb. 1.50 - —
- 909 New blue P ... lb. 1.20 - —
- 922 Methylene blue ... lb. 1.00 - —
- 1054 Alizarin saphirol B ... lb. 1.90 - —
- 1130 Indigotin IA ... lb. .85 - —

Blue—
- 714 Patent blue A ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
- 231 Bismarck brown G ... lb. .47 - .68
- 234 Resorcin brown Y ... lb. .65 - —
- 235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
- 632 Bismarck brown R ... lb. .47 - .68
- 793 Phosphin ... lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
- 5 Naphthol green B ... lb. 1.00 - —
- 657 Malacrite green ... lb. 1.35 - —
- 662 Brilliant green ... lb. 2.00 - —
- 666 Guinea green B ... lb. 1.15 - —
- 737 Wool green S ... lb. .58 - —
- 924 Methylene green B ... lb. 1.35 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green .. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
- 10 Chrysodin G ... lb. .44 - —
- 21 Chrysodin R ... lb. .41 - —
- 27 Orange G ... lb. .50 - —
- 31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
- 37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .66 - —
- 151 Orange Y ... lb. .31 - .33
- 161 Orange R ... lb. .34 - —

Red—
- 79 Ponceau R ... lb. .48 - —
- 88 Fast red B ... lb. 1.05 - —
- 176 Fast red A ... lb. .54 - —
- 179 Azorubin ... lb. .60 - —
- 183 Crocein scarlet 3BX ... lb. .72 - .75
- 185 Cochineal red A ... lb. .60 - —
- 252 Brilliant crocein M ... lb. .66 - —
- 677 Fuchsin ... lb. 2.10 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B ... lb. 3.50 - —
- 752 Rhodamine 6B ... lb. 4.50 - —
- 768 Eosin G ... lb. 1.50 - —
- 841 Safranin ... lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet B ... lb. .70 - .75
- 681 Crystal violet B ... lb. 1.75 - —
- 696 Acid violet 4BN ... lb. .66 - —

Yellow—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S ... lb. .53 - —
- 188 Metanil yellow ... lb. .56 - .58
- 636 Fast light yellow ... lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow ... lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin ... lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine ... lb. 1.27 - —

E

- Echinacea root, bls ... lb. .70 - .75
- Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls ... lo. 1.04 - 1.10
- imported ... lb. No stocks
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .75 - .85
- Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .50 - .55
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .36 - .38
- powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .33 - .38
- select, bndls ... lb. .55 - .56
- Emetine hydrochloride, bots .. oz. 53.50 - 56.00
- Ephedra, bls ... lb. .28 - .30
- Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots .. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
- Hydrochloride, tins ... oz. .95 - 1.45
- Sulphate, tins ... oz. .95 - 1.45
- synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots .. 100 ozs. .65 - —
- hydrous, bots, 100 oz ... oz. .65 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .50 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .70 - .85
- Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l ... 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
- l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
- dried, bgs ... lb. 03½ - —
- l.c.l., bgs ... lb. .04 - .07
- USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- bbls., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- kgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

- Ergot, USP, ons ... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
- Esorine, bots ... oz. No prices
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 65.00 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
- Amyl (see Amyl ether).
- Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
- Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
- Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .93 - 1.10
- Sulphuric, cons., dms ... lb. .11 - .16
- USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns .. lb. .60 - .63
- Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .12[7]5 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13[7]5 - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11[7]5 - —

85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .13[7]5
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13[7]5 - .14[7]5
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - .13[7]5

90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .13[7]5
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13[7]5 - .14[7]5
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - .13[7]5

synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .09½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .10½ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .09½ - —

N.F., dms ... lb. .14½ - .15½

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .32 - —

Benzoate, bots ... lb. .30 - .35

Bromide, tech., dms ... lb. .20 - .25

Carbamate, dms., dvid. H ... lb. .35 - —

Chloride, tech., dms ... lb. .15 - .20

USP, bbls., cyl ... lb. .20 - .25

Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .32 - .35

Iodide, bots ... lb. 2.95 - 3.00

Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .23½ - .25½

Myristate, dms., works ... lb. .35 - —

Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .47 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .25 - —

Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).

40% available SiO_2, dms., works .. lb. .50 - —

Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works .. lb. .50 - —

smaller lots, works ... lb. .52 - .60

You can relax
if you have a DDT problem—

WORK IT OUT WITH DU PONT

MANUFACTURERS working with formulas that employ DDT are invited to come to Du Pont for technical service! Experience gained by this major supplier of DDT to the armed forces may be of considerable value to you.

That experience plus Du Pont's continuing laboratory and field studies make it possible to supply you with Du Pont DDT Technical that measures up to rigid requirements.

Because of the method by which it is manufactured, Du Pont DDT Technical Grade is uniformly dependable. It works well in dry preparations, and dissolves quickly, forming clear solutions.

Our facilities are available to help you formulate DDT preparations that have a sound basis for commerical use. We shall be glad to supply working samples, literature or to have a representative call.

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...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DU PONT
DDT *Technical*

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0843- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0881- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0891- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.0743- —
West of Rockies	lb.	.0793- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorethane).		
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.57 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	5.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	5.50 - 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.85 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh,	ton.	17.00 -20.00
bulk, c.l.	ton.	14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons	ton.	13.75 -14.25
bulk, c.l.	ton.	9.75 -13.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons	ton.	20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., fu-tures	lb.	.18 - .18½
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.20 - .20½
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs.	lb.	.08¾- .09
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).		
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.12½- .13
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14½- .11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.94 - .95
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).		
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works	ton.	82.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works	ton.	88.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast	ton.	74.00 - —
Flake white, bbls	lb.	.09 - —
kegs	lb.	.11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs	lb.	.60 - .62
Blonde, bgs	lb.	.19 - .20
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines,	net ton.	37,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	33.000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.0630- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0670- —
dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0460- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0630- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.55 - .56
Fuller's earth,[1] dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.	ton.	8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	8.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms	lb.	.15½- .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks,	gal.	.03¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.0320- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.0570- .0625
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks,	gal.	.04¾- .05¼
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06¾- .07¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks	gal.	.02¾- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - .97
export, cs.	lb.	1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.		
Gelsenium root, bls	lb.	.40 - .45
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls	lb.	.15 - .15½
Calicut, Romee-type, bgs	lb.	.16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.16 - .16¼
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.15¼- .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.14½- .15
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16 - .23
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- .22½
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .24
83/103, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.		
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 - .26½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c., over bgs.		
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks	lb.	.12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks	lb.	.11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.i.	lb.	.17½- .18¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½- .18¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼- .18
refined, E.P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks	lb.	.18¼- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- —
tanks	lb.	.18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾- —
tanks	lb.	.17¼- —
207-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - .27½
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).		
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 - —
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.00 - —
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs	lb.	9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.37 - .38
Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.	lb.	.04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07 - —
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
Grease, house,[7] loose	lb.	.11¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.11¾ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).		
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works	lb.	3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.24 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.25 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.26 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.26½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.27 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.27½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.28½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.29½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.31 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.32½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19 - —

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NEW YORK CHICAGO BALTIMORE NEW ORLEANS HOUSTON LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

Green, chrome, reduced color, 70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls. same basis..lb. .21 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 -, —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.94
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).

Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .14¼- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester,[1] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .46 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. .....lb. .28 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works, ton.15.90 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.00 - 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -23.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -23.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .39 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15¼- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .50 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .75 - 1.00
leaves, bgs. .....lb. .74 - .75

I

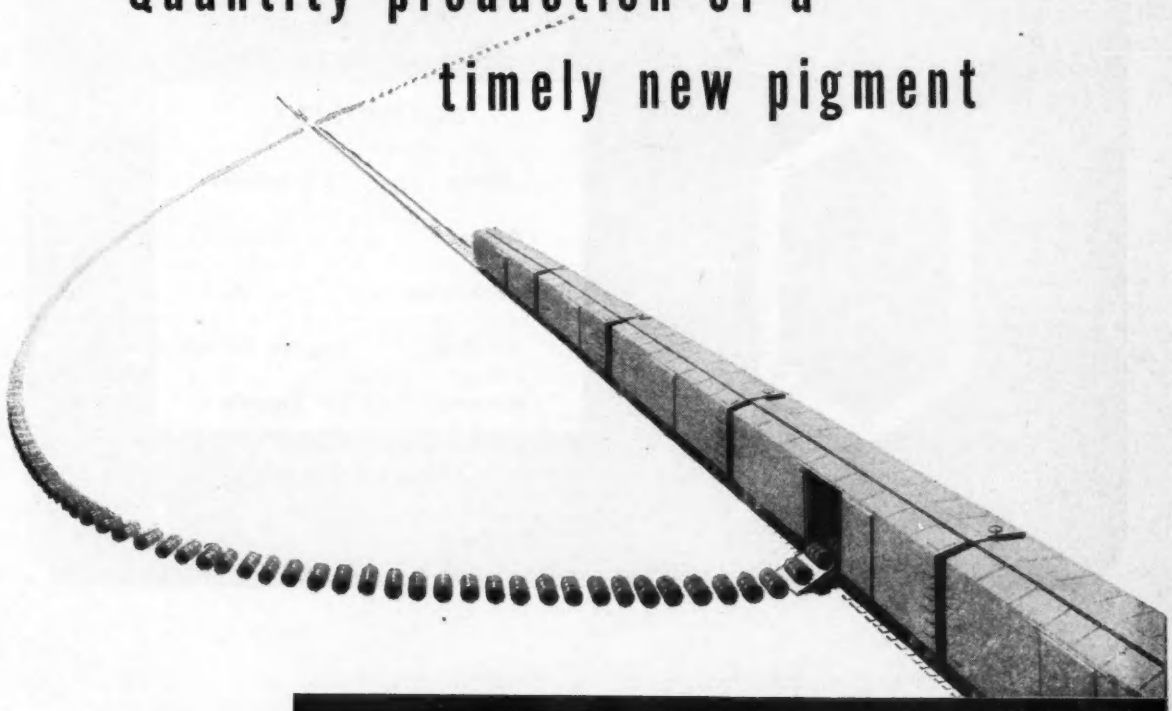
Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16¼- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.25¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.78 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 4.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 4.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .26 - .28
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .35 - .36
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.80 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 9.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .94 - .97
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.16 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 9% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .12 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms....lb. .06¼- .06
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., cns.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .09 - .12
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC RESINS

RCI

ANNOUNCING

Quantity production of a timely new pigment



No. 5900 Azo RED TONER

From RCI laboratories comes this entirely new organic red pigment—just in time to relieve the acute shortage. As it is produced from freely available raw materials, you can expect quick shipments in quantity following your order. Tests show No. 5900 Azo Red Toner to be similar to 5055 Para Toner Light in masstone, light-fastness, tinting strength, hiding power, wetting, and grinding. Sample orders for individual testing will be promptly filled. Write to the Sales Department, 105 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn 11, New York.

CHEMICAL COLOR DIVISION

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

Other Plants:
Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Paris, France • Sydney, Australia

CHEMICAL COLORS • SYNTHETIC RESINS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Iron sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05¼- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .32 - .35
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .22½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .26½- .26¼
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .22¼- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .90 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., lb. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Rosin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.65 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .50 - .50
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ariz., 43-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04975- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. .1847- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1475- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .15½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, fair, bls.....lb. .12½- .13½
good, bls.....lb. .12½- .13½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .42
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .13½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13½- .23½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .20
standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .05½- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .19 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- .20½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .22½

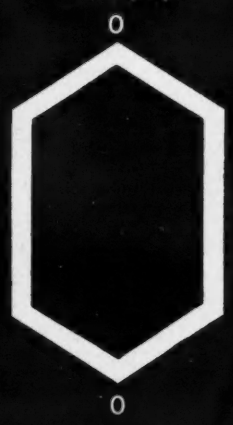
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .10½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .10¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.....lb. 2.60 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Lead linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .32 - .36
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .13⅜- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13⅜- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13½- —
other points.....lb. .13½- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .16⅜- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. etc..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .13 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13½- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .13⅜- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .14 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .14¼- —
other points.....lb. .13 - —
88% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .13¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13⅜- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13½- —
other points.....lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .13½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .14¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .14 - —
other points.....lb. .13½- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms..lb. .17½- —
Lead, silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¾- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .60
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. other points....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .11½- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .16¼- —
painters, kgs.....lb. .15¼- —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40½- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¼- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 8.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 8.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.80 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn...ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —

ANOTHER NEW EASTMAN HYDROQUINONE DERIVATIVE

Suggested for synthesis of plasticizers, wetting agents, and dyes, and as a modifying agent in perfume formulations

HYDROQUINONE DI-n-BUTYL ETHER



White Flakes: MP 45-46° C

SOLUBILITY	
Water	Insoluble
Acetone	Soluble
Ethyl Acetate	Soluble
Alcohol	Slightly Soluble
Benzene	Soluble

BOILING POINTS	
1.3 mm	124° C
15.0 mm	158° C

BECAUSE of its reactive ring hydrogens, Hydroquinone Di-n-Butyl Ether is a useful material in organic synthesis. Nitration, sulfonation, acylation, and chlorination are readily accomplished. Thus, interesting compounds for use as plasticizers, wetting agents, and dyes can be obtained.

Since Hydroquinone Di-n-Butyl Ether has a low vapor pressure at room temperature, it offers possibilities as a new modifying agent in many perfume formulations.

Send for Research Samples

Upon written request, Tennessee Eastman Corporation will forward samples of Hydroquinone Di-n-Butyl Ether for your examination, development, and testing.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION

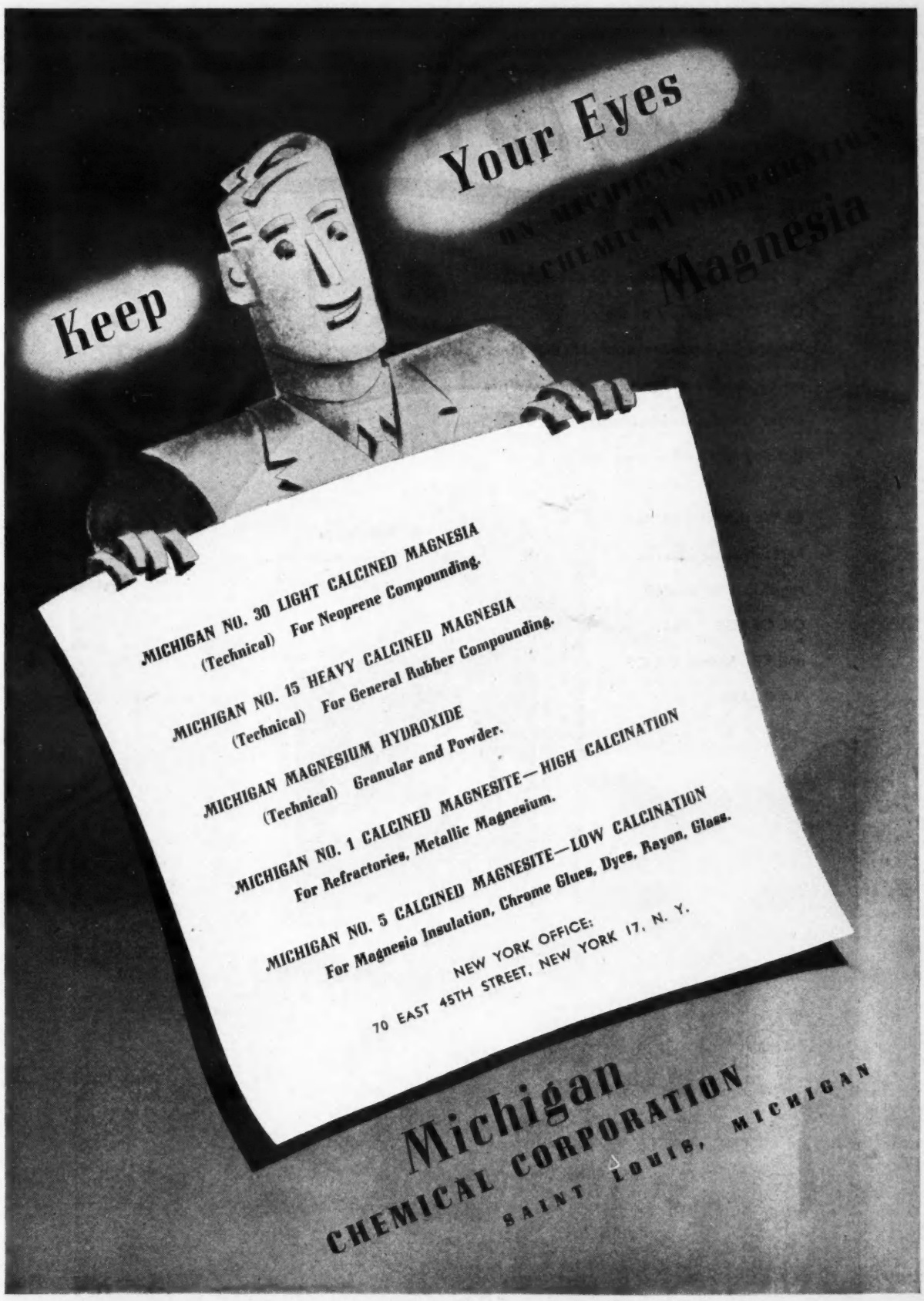
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Lime, hydrated, Rockland, Maine. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn....ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wisc....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass....ton.10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Linalool, cns. ....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 3.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.52.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l....ton.57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah., Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14½- —
other points....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .15 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .15 - —
other points....lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .15½- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .16 - —
Colo., etc....lb. .15½- —
other points....lb. .13½- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, bots....lb. 6.20 - —
jars....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04¾- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots....lb. .0565- —
bbls., c.l....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls....lb. .65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .23½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20½- .64½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin....lb.12.75 -15.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs....lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs....lb. 1.00 Nom.
broken, bgs....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1....lb. .09¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls....lb. .23 - .25
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .06 - .09
Stearate, ctns....lb. .81 - .83
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -22.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls....lb. No stocks
blue, bls....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Leaves, bls....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls....lb. .50 - .51
Mandrake root, bls....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs....lb. .12 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks..lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots....lb. 5.70 - —
jars....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs...lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,6] E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.58.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs....lb. No stocks
small, cs....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls....lb. .10 - .10½
Matico leaves, bls....lb. .22 - .26
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 8.25 - 8.50
synthetic, tech, cns....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns....lb. No prices
racemic, cns....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.35 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms....lb. 1.66 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 2¾, 3¾x3¾ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. allo. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco, Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.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Your Eyes
on Magnesia
MICHIGAN NO. 30 LIGHT CALCINED MAGNESIA
(Technical) For Neoprene Compounding.
MICHIGAN NO. 15 HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA
(Technical) For General Rubber Compounding.
MICHIGAN MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE
(Technical) Granular and Powder.
MICHIGAN NO. 1 CALCINED MAGNESITE—HIGH CALCINATION
For Refractories, Metallic Magnesium.
MICHIGAN NO. 5 CALCINED MAGNESITE—LOW CALCINATION
For Magnesia Insulation, Chrome Glues, Dyes, Rayon, Glass.
NEW YORK OFFICE:
70 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Michigan
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SAINT LOUIS, MICHIGAN

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
lil dms., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .13¼- .16¾
1-9 dms.....lb. .14¼- .17¾
Acetate, CP, 97-98%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .68 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .63 - —

Methyl acetone, nat., Group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .53 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
Methyl chloride, refrig., tanks, service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.38.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.30.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. 15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .31½- .32½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .32½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,9] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,8] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works...lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. No stocks
oriental, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .30 Nom.
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .38 - .38½
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .30 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, same basis.....ton.49.00 -50.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - .036
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0335

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Naphthalene, crude, dms., 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroiin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 99 lbs..lb. .8060- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. tllo.11.00 -11.30
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec. 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - .40 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .50 - .52
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .55 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.23 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .12 - .23
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .1450- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1935- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1835- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13¼
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0695- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0635- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0695
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0665- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .88 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.50 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .1503- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.lb. .03½- —

Oil, cottonseed,[2,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- .13¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E. lb. .03½- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16¾- .17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Cypress, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns..lb. 1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns. .....lb. 1.09 - —
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.18.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —

Oil, juniper, berry, dom., bots.lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns....lb. .85 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb.11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.13.75 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.00 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....bl. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots. .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.14.00 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1770- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1810- .1850
tanks .....lb. .1690- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1690- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1720- .1770
tanks .....lb. .1640- .1690
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¾- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¾- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .15 - .16
145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - .30½

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Group 3, neutral, cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks. gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam, retd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .32
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mineral, white (see Oil, white)
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.60 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude tanks, Balto..lb. .0890 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .1720- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1820- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1620- —
tanks .....lb. .1520- —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Seed, exp., dms., extra...lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - 1.85
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.55 - 1.60
pure, bbls.....lb. 15¼- .16¼
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -225.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.185.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - —
Olticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-4% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .13 - —
tankcars, ex dock.. lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (65% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks

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The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.

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Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

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A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT ST., W., WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD CO AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.l.f. N.Y..lb. .0685 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06¾- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .06¼- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, divd. E..lb. .1601- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, divd. E., lb. .1575- .1575
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 3.25 - 3.90
import, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.50 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 7.85
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.85 - 8.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.75
Pine, ret. dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .75 - .75½
l.c.l., divd. E.....gal. .80 - .90
tanks, works.....gal. .05 - —

Oil, pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .27½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .25 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

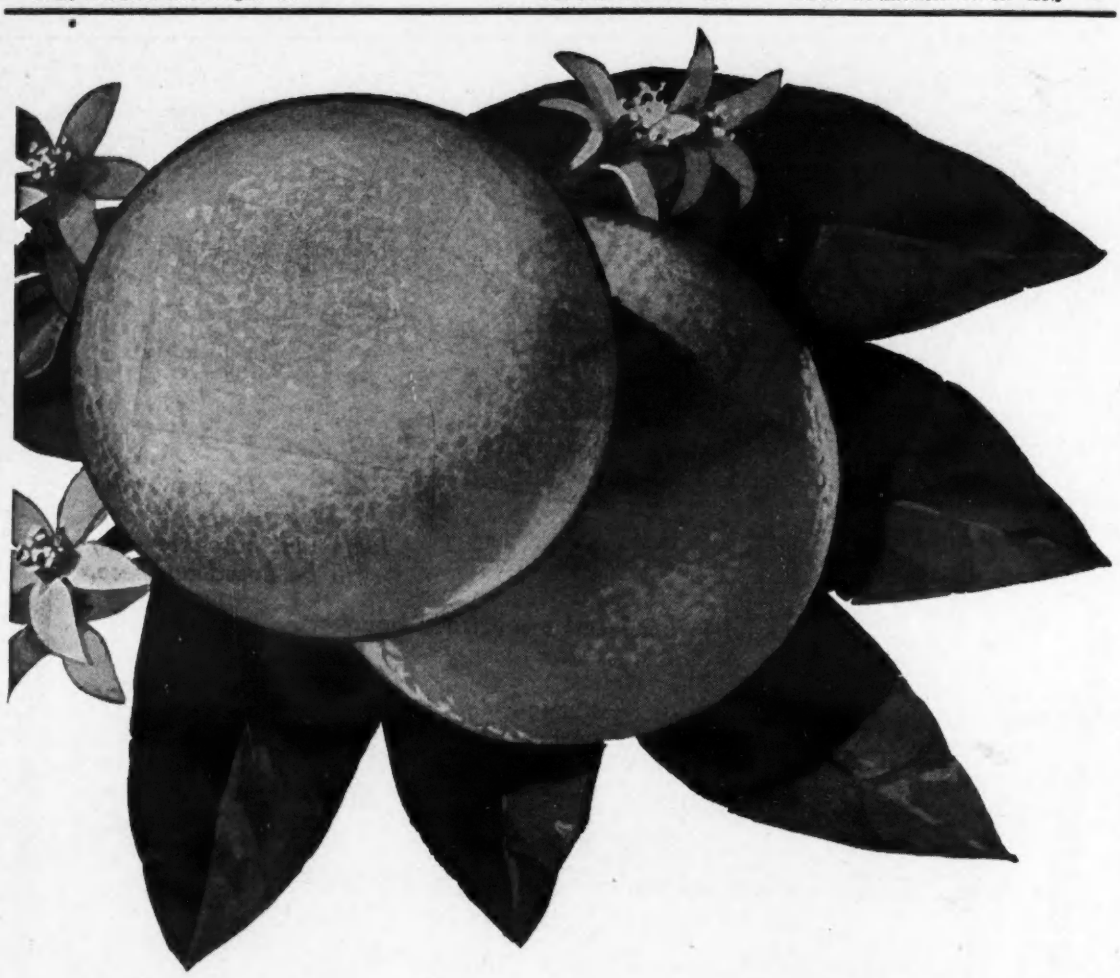
Rapeseed,[1] bulk.....lb. .15 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., d'vd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz 31.25 -32.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 6.25 - —
Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb.11.15 -11.35

Oil, sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1720- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1820- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1620- —
tanks.....lb. .1520- —
Sassafras, natural, cns., dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.30
artificial, dms.....lb. .80 - .90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 5.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports, lb. .060 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .26
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1284 -.1335
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1398- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .06½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1280- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sperm, bleached, 35°, dms...lb. .1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. .1428- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1420- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.25 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.53.25 -62.25
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —

Oil, tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .30½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - .29½
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .43
tanks.....lb. .28½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.37.50 -42.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms..lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l..gal. .37 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .41 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .43 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .53 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .54 - .58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .55 - .59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .59 - .63
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .67 - .71
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco.gal. .43 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis..gal. .52½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
190 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .62½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.19.00 -24.50
first, bots.....lb.14.50 -19.50
second, bots.....lb.11.00 -14.50
third, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 3 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
Olivine spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.12.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.12.50 -12.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.80 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .17½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15¼- —
Okla. and Ark.....lb. .15 - —
Mts. in Ore and Wash. lb. .15¾- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex..lb. .15½- —
other points.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc....lb. .15¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .15½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .16¼- —
other points.....lb. .16 - —
Orange flowers, cs.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, Haitian, bls.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
sweet, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls....lb. .43 - .44
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18



You can't afford *not* to use it!

The flavor you put in your product is the *decisive ingredient*. For flavor is what the consumer buys. He judges *quality* by *taste*.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil. That's why more leading American manufacturers use it.

Compare Exchange Oil of Orange with any other offered. Give it all your tests for *quality*, *uniformity* and *strength*. Then you will buy Exchange Brand.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Distributors for:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

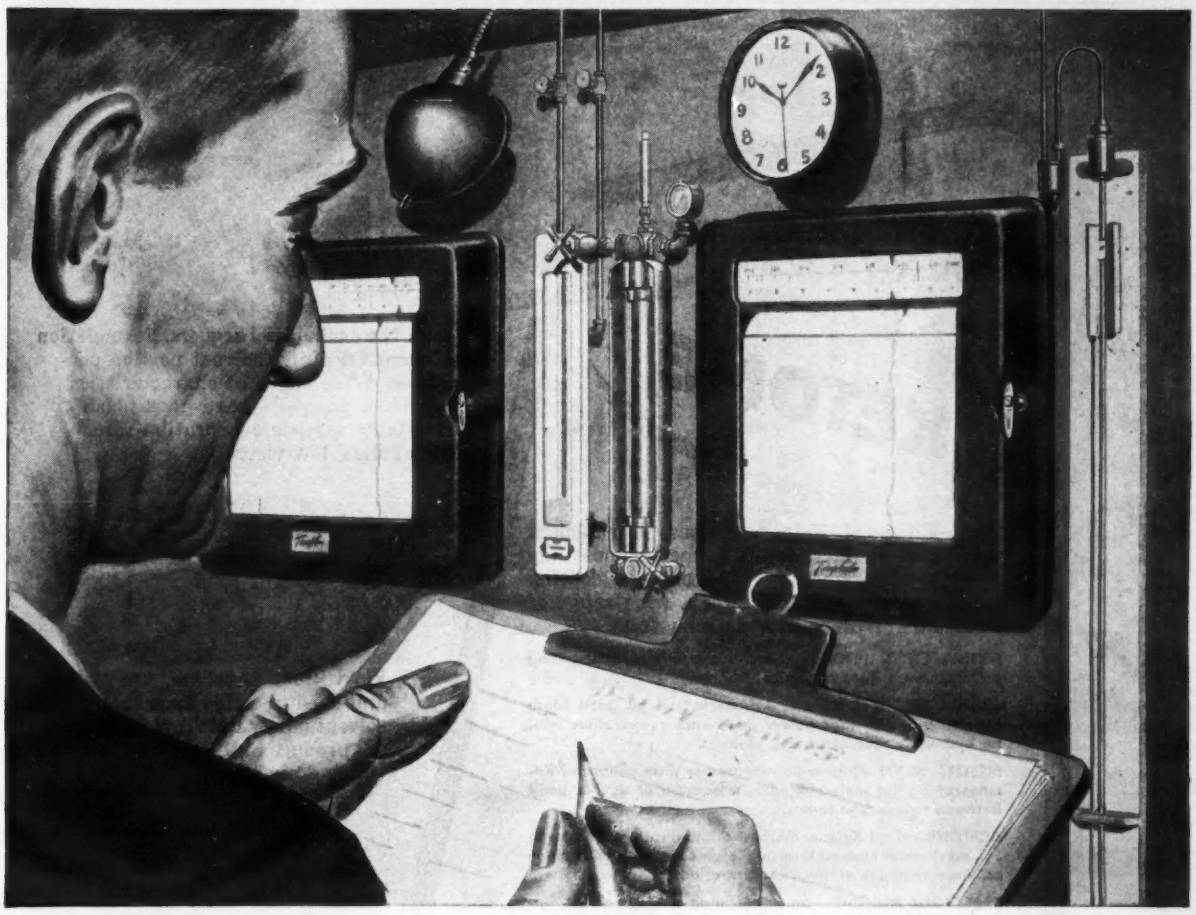
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns..	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.29 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram	3.00 -	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
small lots, works.	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 -	—
smaller lots.	oz.	7.05 -	7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika,[2] Calif., sweet Callente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.37½
Portugese, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.40½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	.27
Paracresol, bbls., works.	lb.	.41 -	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1560-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1645-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1545-	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½ -	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼-	—
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 -	—
120-122 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520-	—
123-124 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520-	—
126-127 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0560-	—
127-129 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0585-	—
128-130 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0605-	—
130-132 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0615-	—
132-134 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0640-	—
135-137 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0715-	—
140-143 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0610-	—
146-148 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.21 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.22 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 -	—
10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, obys., cns.	lb.	.35 -	.45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works.	lb.	.41 -	.43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 -	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	.27
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22 -	.28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Penicillin,[4,6] ampuls, per 100,000 units.		.48 -	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb.		.30 -	.35
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb.		.75 -	—
smaller containers.	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.	gal.	.19 -	-
laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½-	.07¾
10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 -	—
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	No prices	
25 to 49 bgs.	lb.	No prices	
5 to 24 bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.48 -	.49
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Mexican, long	lb.	.48 -	.49
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.	lb.	.33 -	.33½
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40 -	1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772-	.0800
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 4, same basis.	lb.	.0876-	.0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, same basis.	lb.	.0926-	.0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.021 -	—
golden topas, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.022 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.026 -	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 -	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	1.05 -	1.08
Illinois	bbl.	1.47 -	—
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.42 -	1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.96 -	1.30
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.95 -	1.35
Pennsylvania, lower fields.	bbl.	2.98 -	3.10
Upper field.	bbl.	1.41 -	2.75
Texas, East	bbl.	1.35 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.16 -	1.58
North, North-Central.	bbl.	1.11 -	1.35
Panhandle	bbl.	.90 -	1.32
West	bbl.	.80 -	1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	.95 -	1.35
Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29 -	—
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29 -	—
Fuel oil,[3] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.04½-	—
No. 3.	gal.	.04 -	—
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.057 -	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25 -	—
light	bbl.	1.30 -	—
diesel	gal.	.04¾-	—
range	gal.	.05¾-	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾-	—
No. 2, straw.	gal.	.04½-	—
No. 3.	gal.	.04 -	—
range	gal.	.04½-	—
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	1.23 -	—
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04¾-	—
No. 1, straw.	gal.	.04¼-	—
No. 2, straw.	gal.	.04¼-	—
No. 3.	gal.	.04 -	—
No. 6.	bbl.	1.16 -	—
range	gal.	.04½-	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.06675-	.06925
No. 2.	gal.	.0635-	.06375
No. 3.	gal.	.0625-	.06375
36-40 gravity.	gal.	.05¾-	.06¾
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.765 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.63 -	—
Fall River, Mass.	bbl.	1.735 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63 -	—
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.735 -	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.72 -	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.63 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.72 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.735 -	—
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.735 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.735 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.63 -	—
Tiverton, R. I.	bbl.	1.735 -	—
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.63 -	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 190 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅝-	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.13 -	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-232 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼-	—
196-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
312-406 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06¾-	.06¼
Gulf coast, tanks.	gal.	.06¼-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.1210-	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.1150-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1380-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1430-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
New York	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.125 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
tankwagon, Newark.	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, No. 5, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16 -	.225
No. 30, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17 -	.220
No. 40, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17¼-	.220
No. A-90, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21¼-	—
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit.	gal.	.23	



"KNOW-HOW" IS A FACTOR IN PRODUCTION TIME

KNOWING how to get more production from a paint and varnish plant is most often a matter of knowing how to save time. Cut the time it takes to cook a varnish or grind a paint and your men naturally can turn out more work. Time-saving reduces costs and makes more profit a possibility.

To most plant managements, Spencer Kellogg "Know-How" stands for a high order of original laboratory research in improving the QUALITY of oils. Equally true but not as generally recognized is that the laboratory and research work, brought to you through the Spencer Kellogg Technical Service Department, can frequently point the way to *time-saving* improvements in production.

To cite just one example . . . Kel-Vi'-Tol, one of the new Spencer Kellogg "high speed" oils, has gained a full day a week for a varnish cooking department because of the rapidity with which it is bodied. The increased output is equivalent to hiring an extra varnish cooker and building an extra stack.

By making use of the "Know-How" provided through the research developments at Spencer Kellogg laboratories, time can be saved where it counts in production. You'll find it most interesting and helpful to discuss this matter of time-saving with the Spencer Kellogg Technical Service Department.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC., BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points	gal.	.24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.41 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½- .07⅓
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	cal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 2, tanks	gal.	.07½- .07⅓
Stoddard (CS 6-33), at refinery:— California (San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 2, tanks	gal.	.09¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07¼
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12¼- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1270- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Toluol, tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27 - —
Xylol, tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.26 - —
Sulphonates, 60% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝- .10⅛
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝- .10⅛
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
87-94% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - 13
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.60 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
Finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis	long ton.	6.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Tennessee, refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow, cns.	lb.	.23 - .25
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½- .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., works:	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .25½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, dlvd. E.	gal.	.31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B), Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.	lb.	.06½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.26½- .27
Dutch	lb.	.28 - .28½
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.25½- .26
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
Potash acetate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	.28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.		
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.32 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.36 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 35-35%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.31 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06 - —
solid	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .36
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .12
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .12
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs.		35½- .35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24 - .26
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.25 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.39
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports	unit-ton.	.53½- —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.		
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31

FOR YOUR SOLVENT... USE A

KETONE

Shell Chemical Ketones possess a sufficient variety of characteristics to meet almost any solvent requirement of the surface coating industry. Likewise they offer a wide range of selection for other process industries.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE—a fast-evaporating, rapid-cutting solvent, which does not hydrolyze.

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE—characterized by good blush resistance and solvent power, moderate evaporation rate, no hydrolytic reaction during storage.

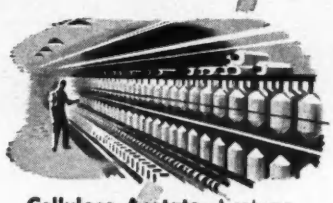
MESITYL OXIDE—higher solvent power than saturated Ketones of similar molecular weight because of double bond between two carbon atoms.

ACETONE—of all Ketones, highest dilution ratio with toluene . . . most rapid evaporating . . . lowest viscosity with nitrocellulose solutions at given concentration.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL—an active, high-boiling solvent. Improves blush resistance and flow-out. Miscible in all proportions with water . . . most organic solvents.

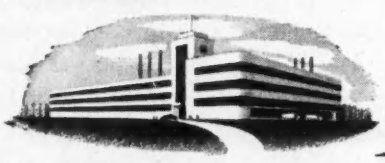
With Nitrocellulose Lacquers. Formulation of complete active solvent portion permitted. Wide range of characteristics provided. Lacquers have good blush resistance, proper evaporation rate, high solids, low viscosity.

Vinyl Resins. Acetone, MEK, MIBK and Mesityl Oxide have excellent solvent power for vinyl type resins . . . produce high-solids solutions which do not gel.



Cellulose Acetate. Acetone aids in preparing rayon spinning solutions. Diacetone contributes blush resistance to lacquers and thinners.

Syntheses. MEK undergoes chlorination, oxidation, and condensation with aliphatic and aromatic compounds. Acetone can be used as a raw material, either as medium of reaction or reacting substance.

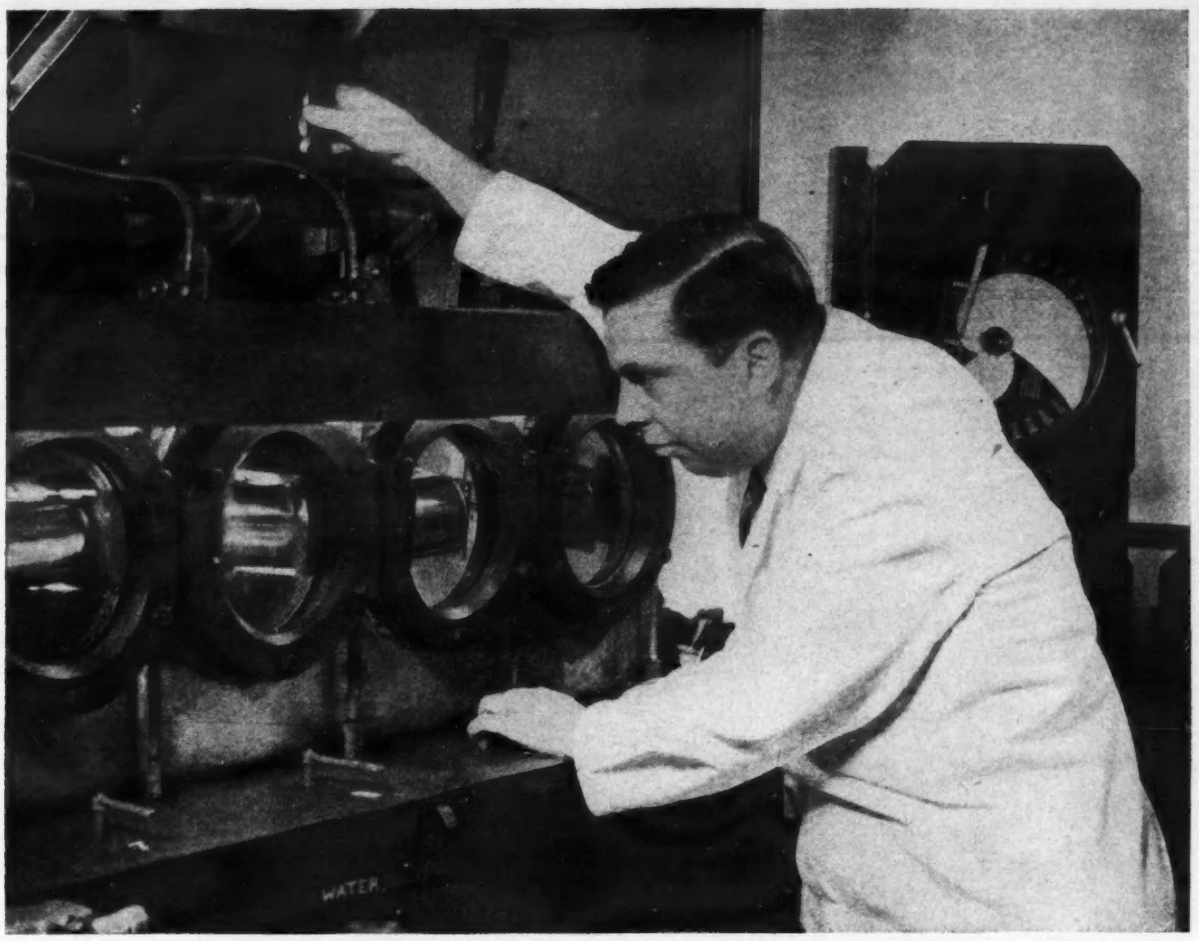


Other Formulations. Diacetone, being completely miscible with castor oil, is successfully used in hydraulic brake fluids. Acetone and MEK can be used as wax precipitants . . . MEK in the manufacture of cements based on vinyl resins and acrylonitrile types of synthetic rubber.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Los Angeles · Houston · St. Louis · Chicago · Cleveland



IT MAKES 'EM "CREEP"

To all appearances the seam on a can may look and behave like a permanent job that will stand up under trying conditions.

But, this is not enough for us. We want to *know* what type of abuse the can will stand in processing and at what point *beyond normal* use the seam will let go.

And this is just what the odd-looking machine in the picture will tell us.

High Pressures

It will subject the inside of a can to pressures way beyond what it would meet in actual use.

It will do the same thing for temperatures, too.

It keeps the cans under these stresses until the cans fail.

The machine is called a "pressure tester for determining creep resistance of cans." It is located in the Central Research Laboratory of American Can Company at Maywood, Illinois.

And, as the name implies, this machine can put enough pressure on can seams for a time long enough to displace them slightly, or make them "creep."

Measuring creep resistance is just one phase of American Can's entire quality-control operation.

Control

Solder, enamel, steel, tin, and sealing compounds come in for extensive testing, too.

Why? Because to us the sensible way to serve business, *and keep it*, is to make sure that our customers get as perfect a can at the millionth unit as at the first.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY CANCO NEW YORK · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO

No other container protects like the can

Potash, perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .56
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.8° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.96.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.89.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —

Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .2
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochlorice, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[4] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice,[1] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .35
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.80

Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works, gal. 6.75 - —
(80 to 1), base 8 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45 - .45¼
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, ton ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 -12.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 325 mesh, same basis..ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .068125- .06535
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0505
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .060 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .18
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .12 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .22 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.98.00 -103.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .83½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .94½- .99

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works..lb. .95 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .13 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 95% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.35 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls.. works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0345- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0325- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .029¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65

OUR GOOD NEIGHBOR

Natural Bichromates are produced almost within the shining rays of Liberty's light. In these difficult days when delays, disappointments and confusion beset us, we find hope and inspiration in this symbol of free enterprise. We appreciate your continued confidence, cooperation and patience.

BICHROMATE OF SODA
BICHROMATE OF POTASH

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .35½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13

Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.53 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.53 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.83 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.83 - —
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —

Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).

Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.00 - —
c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .65 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50

Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.39.00 -40.00
not USP, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
fair, bls., futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Dalmatian, bls., futures....lb. .37½- .38
Greek, bls. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .96
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .28
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .25½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.80 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb. .44 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .29¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.65 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .20 - .21
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
2, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .18 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .70½- .71
Boston .....lb. .71½- .72
Chicago .....lb. .72 - .73½
Pacific coast.....lb. .73½- .74
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .78½- —
Boston .....lb. .79½- —
Chicago .....lb. .80 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .82 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .75 - —
Chicago .....lb. .75½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .78 - —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .72 - .73
Chicago .....lb. .72½- .73½
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½- .75½
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

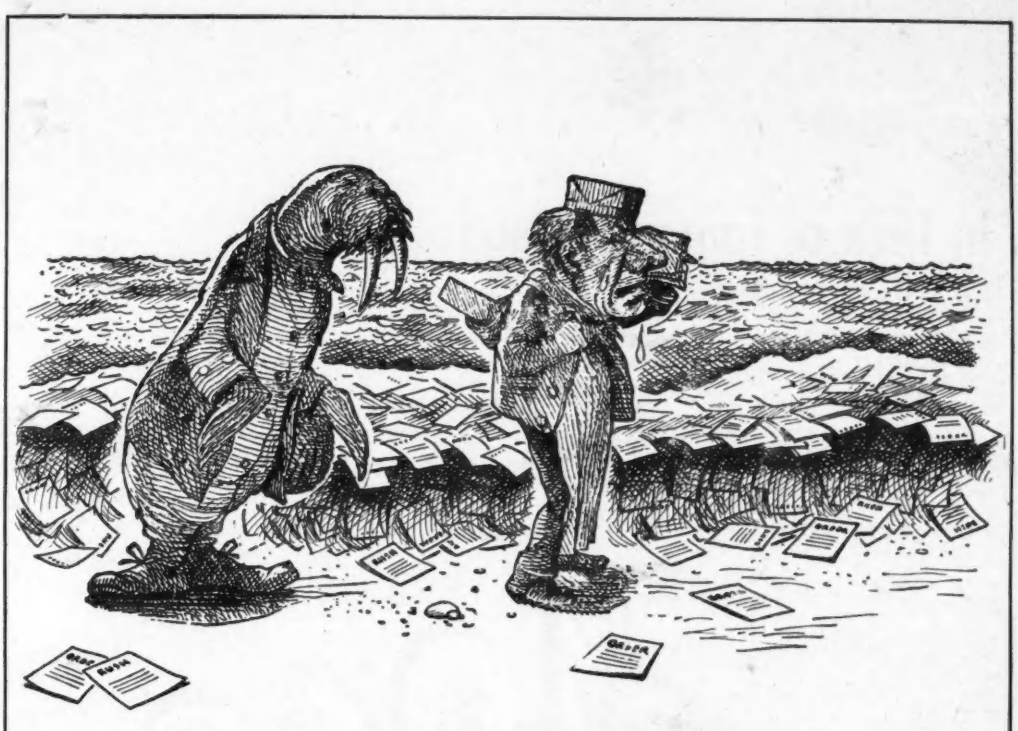
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -40.00
90%-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -26.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47¾- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47¼- .47¾
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .36 - .41
Potsinate, USP, bots., dms..oz. .268 - .333
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41

Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .09
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l. works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite, gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.16 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.96 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (3) Ark., E. of 98° Gtn.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.



"Do you suppose," the Walrus said,
"That they can get it clear?"

"If seven maids with seven mops
Swept it for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Walrus said,
"That they could get it clear?"

(with apologies to Alice in Wonderland)

We are making every effort to carry on our long-established practice of making prompt deliveries, but in spite of this, we cannot avoid some delays at the present time. So if your orders do not arrive as quickly as you would like, remember that we are trying—as our artist puts it—to mop up the tide of orders as fast as we can without sacrificing any of the traditional SOLVAY quality. We appreciate the loyalty and cooperation of our customers and hope that before long we will again be in a position to promise immediate delivery.

SOLVAY

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 Rector Street **New York 6, N. Y.**

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Specialty Cleansers • Chlorine Products • Ammonium & Potassium Products • Calcium Chloride

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. 22 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70

Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chlorides (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Soda formate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, chys., cms...lb. .62 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .67 - .70
c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ens.....lb. .67 - .70
Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .49 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... ....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50

Soda molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.45 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.20 -11.30
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.60
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquete, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 35 of Mise..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.20
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .189 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .23½- .26½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
liquid, 88%, tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .06¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equld.....lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.90
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .51 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —

It is good to be able to say, "how green are our valleys," wise to consider what has kept them green . . . fertile soil, ample sunshine and rain, prudent cultivation . . . the wisdom of our scientists in making available new and better insecticides for the protection of crops. These have been the vital elements contributing to our abundance. Stimulated by the pressure of necessity, as well as by scientific interest, the chemist and his co-workers during the past quarter century have developed many new and relatively effective compounds and techniques of application. But for one exception, DDT is the newest and most glamorous of these. That exception, of course, is VELSICOL 1068, the product of an American laboratory which has opened a new era in insect control . . . Its usefulness in the agricultural field, now under intensive investigation, has already been demonstrated. As an example, we single out the grasshopper, omnivorous and difficult to control, from a wide variety of insects against which VELSICOL 1068 is remarkably effective. And in addition to its insecticidal power, VELSICOL 1068 is outstanding in adaptability and ease of formulation . . . as an oil spray, a water-emulsion or dust. Soluble in all commonly used organic solvents, it is stable at all atmospheric temperatures. VELSICOL 1068 TECHNICAL, 90% purity, is now available for agricultural formulations. Samples and complete information on request.

*U. S. PATENTS PENDING

VELSICOL Corporation

Manufacturers of Insect Toxicants • Aromatic Solvents • Synthetic Resins • Coresin Core Oils

***General Offices:* 120 East Pearson Street • Chicago, Illinois**

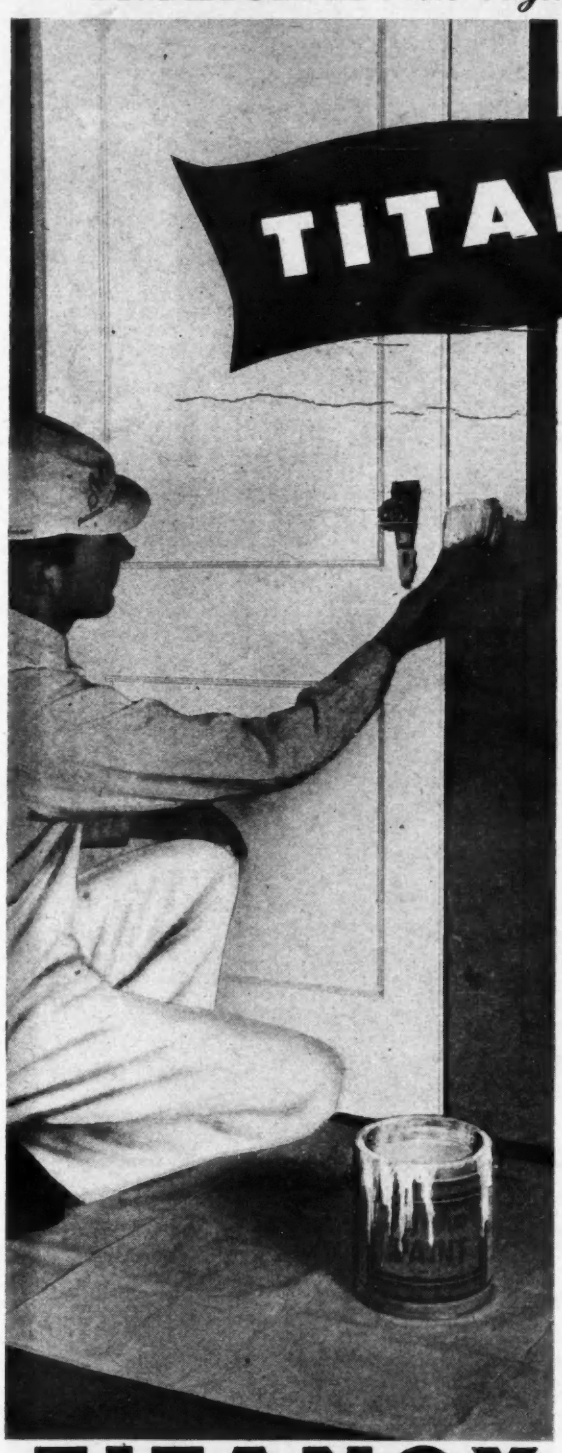
Branch Offices: New York • Detroit • Cleveland • San Francisco • Los Angeles

Solvent naphtha, wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .23 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .34
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.971 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.071 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.57 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.081 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.181 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .19
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
95%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, 36-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - .31
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.13
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10¼- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baito..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .81 - .84
others .....unit-ton. .87 - .94
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 85½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.08 per ton: guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 45% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25

T

Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -48.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Talc, dom., ordinary, Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.65 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[7] edible, tanks.....lb. Nom. —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .11½ Nom.
special, loose .....lb. .11½ Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 + 7.50
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 + 7.50
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .30½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .30 - .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.... long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .49
dms. .....lb. .49¾- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .53¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .54 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .63 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .29 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[4] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[9] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[10] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,9] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[4] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .36
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05⅝- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.

TITANOX ... *the brightest name in titanium pigments*



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TITANOX-RCHT (Rutile Calcium), made by the manufacturers of other TITANOX pigments, was *the first rutile calcium high tinting and high hiding pigment commercially produced in the United States.*

TITANOX-RCHT was developed especially for white interior paints. Widespread use has endorsed its value in producing quality coatings. It provides the maximum both in tinting strength and hiding power which make it the most opaque white composite pigment ever produced. It is highly recommended where high bulking and hiding must be obtained economically in flat or gloss finishes. Also suitable for exterior paints.

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TITANOX
TRADE MARK

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.
350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2°, indust., dms., return, wks. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brasilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .96
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... .....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .06 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .06 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .22 - .23½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .20 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.80 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.80 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls....lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06½- 1.10
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .96½- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .95 - 1.05
tanks, East.....gal. .89 - .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .05875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

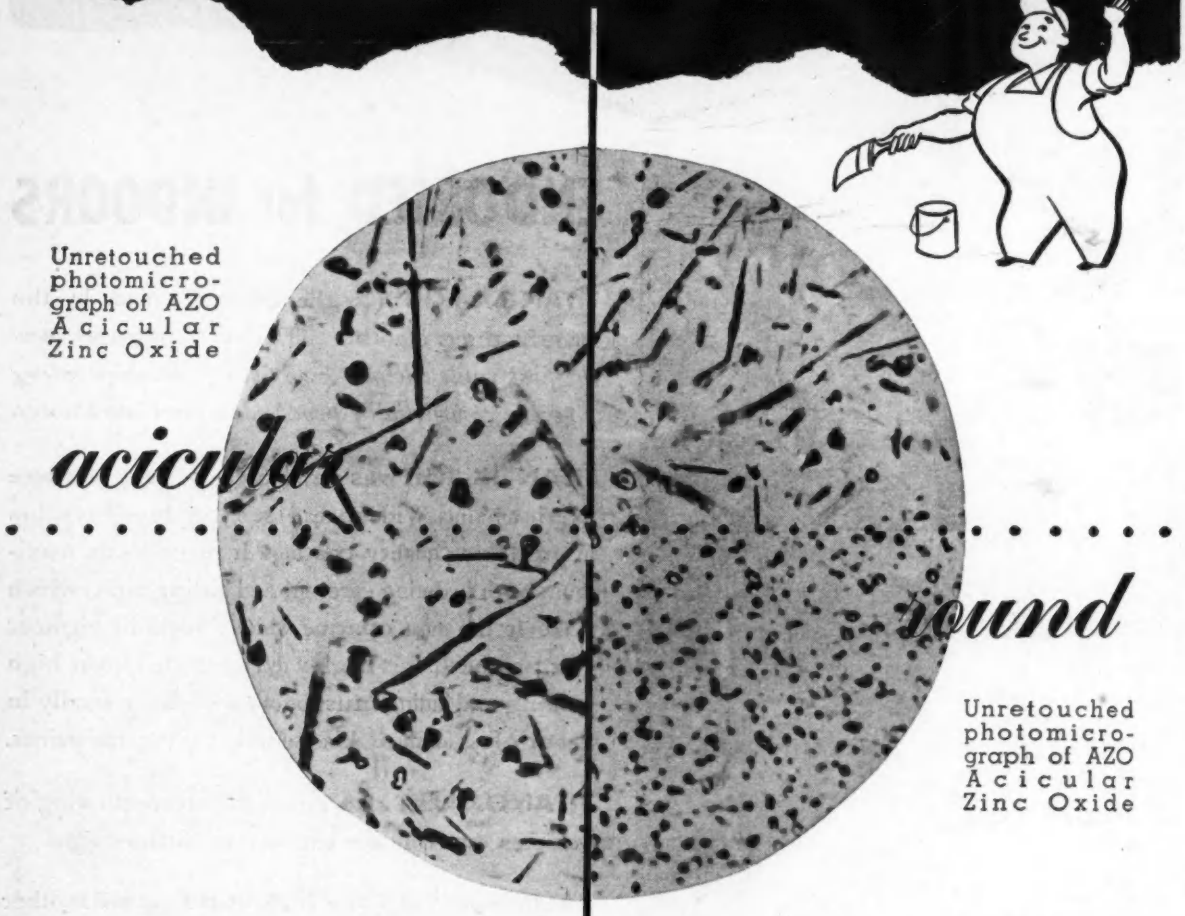
V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .58 - .59
Indian, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, beta., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .13
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,6] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s..ton.62.50 - —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.62.50 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.55.00 - —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.57.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05906- .06346
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .0672- .0697
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.....lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .66 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .51 - .53
Western hemisphere, bgs..lb. .59 - .61
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .60 - .65
slabs, cs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs.....lb. .95 - .97
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.72
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.78 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.73 - 1.80
refined, bgs., ton lots...lb. 1.85 - 1.87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.88 - 1.90
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.87
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .14 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns. 50 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, ctns., 50 tons, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .25¾
Montan, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.05
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.18 - 1.22
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 150-160 F., l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
162-168 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
171-173 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
cakes, cs.....lb. .28 - .29
White lead (see Lead, white).

the pigment that makes good paint better



Unretouched photomicrograph of AZO Acicular Zinc Oxide

acicular round

Unretouched photomicrograph of AZO Acicular Zinc Oxide

★ AZO Acicular Lead Free Zinc Oxide is universally accepted as a better, more dependable Zinc Oxide . . . a zinc oxide that consistently gives extra quality to high-grade paint . . . gives it extra durability and greater resistance to checking, cracking, chalking and fading. Actual tests demonstrate that AZO Acicular Lead Free Zinc Oxide has superior weathering qualities.

AZO ZINC OXIDES

AMERICAN ZINC SALES CO.

Distributors for

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO - CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS - NEW YORK

White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.50	- —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.16	- .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-30.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works	ton.	6.00	- —
smaller lots, N.E., works.	ton.	7.00	- 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.25	-10.10
200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	8.00	- 9.00
80%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25	- 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	10.00	- —
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45	- —
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00	- —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.31	- .33
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., rst. dms., works	gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.26	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26	- —
10°, rct. dms., works	gal.	.34	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —
5°, rct. dms., works	gal.	.41	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.36	- —
8°, rct. dms., works	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.41	- —
Petroleum, 10°, tanks E. of Omaha, frt alld.	gal.	.26	- —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cms.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 80 B units, dms.	lb.	.85	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.23	- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65	- —
sulphide, orange, ea., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.17	- —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.27	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	- —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0685	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0710	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.42	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.45	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.03	- .03½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0245	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0265	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract.	lb.	.16	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.25	- 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.	lb.	.14	- .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾	- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	- .13¼
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	- .04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.0280	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.80	- .81
jars	lb.	.85	- .90

Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1035	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.65	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.23	- .32
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½	- —
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ¼c. higher bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			

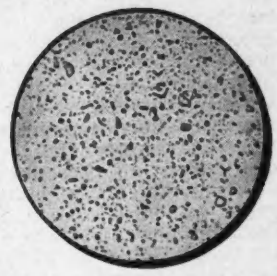
Zinc resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.60% to 8% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .18
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .19
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.20	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- .31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½	- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾	- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0500	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.0565	- —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.0625	- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		Pac. coast	
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			

Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼	- —
Pac. est.	lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse., Pac. est.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium acetate, sout., bbls., works.	lb.	.25½	- —
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23¾	- —
white, 98½-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.30	- —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40	- —
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49	- —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29½	- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- .20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20	- .21½

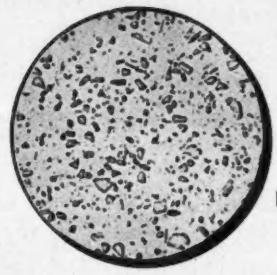
Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials which were branded paint materials was printed in OPD for July 1.

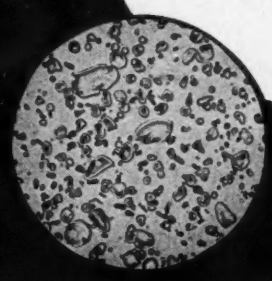
What type of LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE do you need?



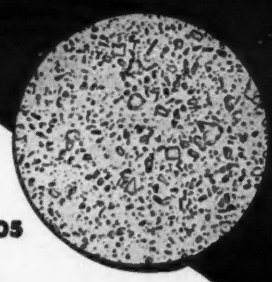
MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-2



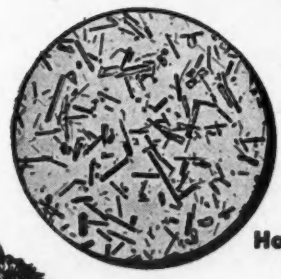
MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-50



LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-503



LOW REACTIVITY
Horse Head XX-505



ACICULAR
Horse Head XX-601

All types are available as HORSE HEAD XX LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE

New Jersey Zinc

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

OPD—7-15-1946 34

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
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Volume 150 July 15, 1946 Number 3

Opportunity Is Limited

Hints are to be heard here and there that the country is about to face a realistic test of what is in its high principle of equal opportunty for all. Some of the hints have it that the principle is going to fall under the irresistible ability of money to talk itself into anything it wants.

The test is going to come as a result of the illogical haste of the country to get out from under every restriction that had been laid by the exigencies of war. Its process will have to do with the possibility of maintaining such priorities as still exist, in the absence of price-control and allocations. A failure, however, will fall more heavily upon the equitable distribution of necessities than upon any preferential position, because, without allocation, a priority is nothing more than a hunting license—in areas not particularly populous with game.

It is admitted by most officials who have to do with such things that the bidding which is and doubtless will be possible because of the removal of price-control is going to result in a very inequitable distribution of all materials not plentifully available. CPA officials are reported to see no chance for a priority to stand up against a higher price bid from any other quarter. Their foresight is good. The situation could not be otherwise.

A similar condition is expected to eventuate soon and widely with respect to all sorts of consumer goods. It is declared that even sugar, with some degree of rationing still applying, will be pretty well cut out of the usual channels of retail trade, by the readiness of industrial users to pay higher prices.

In the twenty-eight years since the beginning of the World War I aftermath, it would seem, the country has added very little, if anything, to its regard for the commercial application of its vaunted principle of equal rights.

—O-P-D—

Looking into Price-Control

Several interesting angles are presented for the careful scrutiny of business by the decision of the Department of Justice to endeavor to ascertain whether there was illegal conspiracy in the withholding of goods from the markets because of dissatisfaction with the prices permitted by the Office of Price Administration. Such an investigation, thoroughly prosecuted, could discover some pecular conditions, because the explanations of some of the "shortages" never did make sense.

One of the interesting angles of the department's undertaking is that, for a change, this is not going to be an investigation by Congress. The legislative branch of the government has become so much an investigatory agency that it could well be argued that the Department of Justice, certainly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no longer had any reason to exist. Of course, many persons would like to see them go, because Congress goes about an investigation in an entirely different manner, in which the letter of the law has very little influence. Those who take a realistic view of such matters are differently minded, however, because they know that there never can be even any hope of betterment of a law unless its faults are made clear by straightforward enforcement.

It is not to be expected that Congress would concern itself with evasions of the so-called "price-control" law. That statute was so constructed as to invite evasion and, in a way, to further it. The plain intention of Congress has all along been to make the attempt at price control discredit the purpose and the ability of those who undertook it. What the Department of Justice will do toward emphasizing that angle is wholly conjectural. It is accustomed to take a law as it finds it; only occasionally will even an outspoken jurist say what he thinks of what he finds.

Another interesting angle of the Department of Justice's concerning itself with the matter of price-control is presented by the evident belief of the attorney-general that escalators work both ways. That official has declared that goods ordered during the hiatus of price-control but not delivered until Congress had restored some semblance of the *status quo ante* must be priced in accordance with whatever new regulations of whatever new price-control agency might be applicable at the time of delivery. It has been customary for some time in many lines of business to price goods as of the time of delivery, with the purpose of taking advantage of any relief price increasing authorized by the Office of Price Administration. Such an escalator clause was usually included in the language of the contract. The attorney-general does not make it clear whether contractual language would nullify his recognition of a descending escalator. It seems, however, that, in his opinion, what goes for the balloon goes also for the parachute.

All of which has nothing to do with his intention to see whether meat animals, grain, white shirts, and other scarce articles did not go to market of their own accord, or there was contrbutory disregard of the proscriptions laid down in the Sherman, Federal Trade Commission, Clayton, and related acts. But, it does add to the implication that he looks upon price-control as something other than a piece of camouflage.

—O-P-D—

Something to Be Ended

Whatever may be the relation of the antitrust laws to the shortages which disappeared when OPA was "vetocuted," there can be no denying the fact that they have a widespread psychological effect on business. And, like all psychological effects, that one works both ways: it frightens business out of doing what is desirable and necessary, not only for its own good, but also for the value of its service to the consuming public; it appeals to that common trait which motivates members of the human race in taking chances.

The reaction of business groups when confronted with a threat, or sometimes even a mention, of the applicability of the restrictions of the antitrust laws is disturbingly peculiar. Sometmes there is a cry of injured innocence; sometimes an indication of offended ignorance. There frequently is a tendency to regard every relevant governmental inquiry for factual data as an attempt to find another "goat" for trust-busting ambitions. Seldom is there in the published statements of those involved a clear open-and-shut statement that this is exactly what they did and the law does not prohibit the doing thereof. A much better public reaction would be induced by that sort of frankness.

There is an unavoidable need in all matters of business for interrelationships among those who participate in the development and the provisioning of any common field of commercial activity. It is true that the antitrust laws do not give that fact due recognition. It is also true that they do not deny it. Between those two characteristics of the laws there is a stretch of no-man's land which sometimes is quite wide and always is quite strange. The many interpretative determinations of the courts have somewhat narrowed that stretch and somewhat clearly plotted its intricacies. But, enough that is different and unkown or uncertain remains to provide ambitious prosecutors with sufficient opportunity for the making of a case—at least in the public press—and to offer plenty of room in which business can go astray. The publicity incident to either event certainly does harm to the "goats," and their case in public opinion is not improved by the manner in which any public rebuttal usually is presented. It is not improved when the matter terminates in a so-called "consent decree," and there is always a doubt whether what is saved in time and expense in that way is even in small part compensatory for what is sacrificed.

Actual antitrust-law suits and threats of such actions follow so rapidly one upon another that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that something is wrong.

That conclusion has been developing for several decades. Its justness has never been determined. Whether the fault lies with the antitrust laws, or with the official policy of their administration, or with the practices of business is a big question. Because the whole existence of private enterprise now depends to an extent on how convincingly business proves that it does not require governmental interference and that its service of the public is better without such "help," it is imperative that the faults of the antitrust laws and policy and the practices thereunder—it is undeniable that there are faults—be fully determined and eliminated. Business should unite—whatever might be the relation of the antitrust laws to its so doing—in a resolute purpose of forcing that issue conclusively; because, in the general belief of the public, the fault all lies with business.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

ered twenty-two major industries, including the chemical industry. It found that some agreements permit the reopening of wage negotiations for any reason at any time. Others restrict reopening of negotiations to specified conditions—in the event of a change in the cost of living; change in the national wage stabilization policy; or general wage changes in the industry or area.

Four agreements were examined in the chemical industry, including one major rayon company. Each of them was found to contain provisions permitting wage reopening—two for any reason (one of them once, and the other three times); a third; upon any substantial change in the national wage policy; and a fourth "provided the national policies and wages are amended to foster wage and equivalent price increases over January, 1, 1941, levels."

Heart Disease Study

A group of important physicians and laymen, with the assistance if Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, has organized a Council for Heart Disease to seek $500,000 by voluntary subscription to stimulate research and public education in the field of heart ailments. The project deserves more than passing attention, because heart diseases have become the most serious single cause of death in recent years.

The death rate from this ailment has more than doubled between 1900 and 1944, from 137.4 per population to 315.4 in 1944, according to the Census Bureau. In twelve years, 1933 to 1944 inclusive, diseases of the heart have claimed 4,311,670 lives, approximately equivalent to wiping out the entire population of the State of New Jersey.

Since the beginning of World War II deaths from diseases of the heart in each single year were greater than the number killed throughout the entire period of the war.

Drug-Growing Dropped

According to reports being received by the Bureau of Plant Industry, botanical dealers and manufacturers of drug products are not entering into contracts with farmers this year for the cultivation of belladonna, henstramonium, such as was the case throughout the war when reliance had to be placed primarily on domestic production as a source of supply for these botanicals.

The reason is that the dealers and manufacturers expect to be able to get their supplies from abroad as they did before the war — and probably at prices better than they had to pay the American farmers to produce. The American farmers will not be cut off from the market, however, and they still can expect to find a buyer for all the botanicals they produce. It is generally understood that trade will take the products off the farmers' hands, but the prices will be governed by that of imported materials.

Technical Classifying Puzzle

The present system of classifying technical knowledge is in need of a general overhauling. The Patent Office is complaining that new technical and scientific information is pouring in at such a rate that it threatens to throttle, not only the office, but the work of scientists and inventors as well.

In the early days of the patent system inventions were for the most part simple, few in number, and easy to classify. Since then nearly 2,500,000 patents have been issued and new applications are being filed at the rate of 8,000 a month, many of them, such as in the chemical and electronics field, being so complicated that the problem of classification has been intensified a thousandfold. An example of the inadequacy of the present classification system is found in one small branch of the chemical field, carbon compounds. Under this heading more than 76,000 American and foreign patents are listed.

Officials have given much thought to machine punchcard systems as a possible solution of the classification problem, but none has yet been devised capable of carrying in its mechanical brain all the divers facts that must be recorded in even a relatively simple patent. The Patent Office is hoping that the nation's inventors will come forward with some kind of a system that will meet the problem.

OPD—7-15-1946 35

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Max. % off @ 300°C.	5%
Refractive Index @ 20°C.	1.5355
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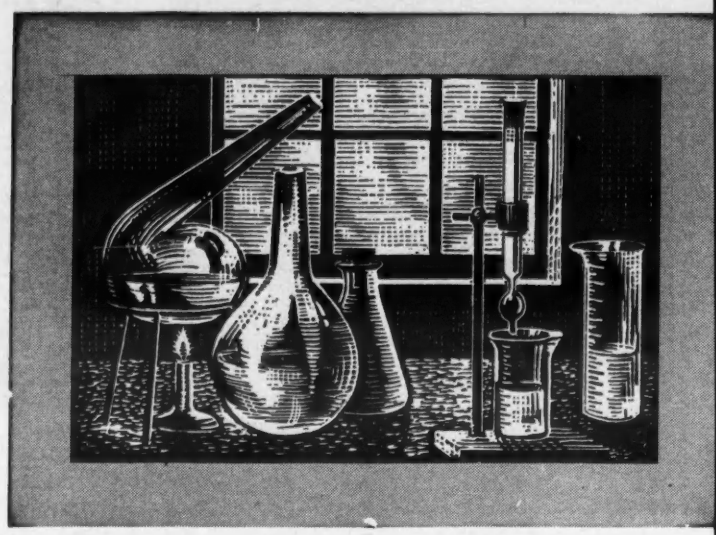

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Heavy Chemicals

Supplies of heavy chemicals continued definitely short last week. Production was better but not to such an extent as to affect inventories. Attempts to replace worn out machine parts have been bottlenecked by delayed deliveries and this has slowed down progress in increasing output. The shortage of sheet steel has kept the container supply down, thereby delaying the movement of many chemicals. While the undertone of the overall chemical market was firm, confusion over the status of OPA combined with the cancellation of certain subsidies has placed a curb on the upward tendency of prices, temporarily at least. The only advance recorded during the period under review was in antimony oxide where the shortage of the metal combined with higher costs of manufacture resulted in an increase of one cent a pound.

Production of soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda, chlorine and other heavy chemicals has moved entirely into existing contract channels and the open market has been practically bare of stocks except for odd lots of resale material held at premium prices. Copper sulphate supplies have eased although the uncertanty surrounding the position of the metal has forced producers to make contracts subject to prices at time of shipment. Better production of nickel sulphate was reported. Bleaching powder was available and so was carbon tetrachloride. No improvement could be noted in the position of oxalic acid. Lactic and phosphoric acids were short while most of the metallic acids appeared to be about even with demand. Chlorate of soda continued definitely tight. Chlorate of potash held a satisfactory state of balance. Sal ammoniac continued to arrive from foreign sources but domestic production has increased and possibilities for a balanced market in the near future appeared favorable.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 61.1 in the week ended July 5, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 105.5 in the previous week and 47.9 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of the Census' Department of Commerce unless otherwise specified.

Aluminum Scrap — Receipts rose from 9,762 tons during March to 13,364 tons during April, the highest point since June, 1945. Shipments to consumers increased by 378 tons to total 14,170 tons during the month and were distributed as follows: Sheet and clippings, 4,476 tons; castings and other solid scrap, 4,318 tons; machanings, borings and turnings, 2,257 tons; wrecked aircraft, 1,224 tons, and the miscellaneous group, 1,895 tons. Slight increases were displayed in shipments of machinings, borings and turnings and the miscellaneous group, and decreases in the other groups, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of aluminum scrap reported by dealers on April 30 were 48,169 tons, this being the only metal of which stocks decreased during the month.

Ammonia—May production of synthetic anhydrous dropped sharply from the preceding month. The total amounted to 34,511 short tons, compared with 43,358 tons in April.

Antimony Oxide — Higher producing costs and difficulty in securing ore in sufficient quantities have been factors contributing to a firmer situation in the oxide. The market was up a cent a pound for carlots last week, making the selling basis 17c. a pound and the l.c.l figure 17½c.

Bleaching Powder — Prompt shipments were available at former prices. Supply was not excessive but able to meet domestic and foreign demand without unusual difficulty.

Calcium Carbide—Commercial production was lower in May; the total amounting to 36,761 tons, compared with 40,014 tons in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide — Production of liquid and gas amounted to 16,979,000 pounds in May, against a revised total of 17,149,000 pounds in April. Output of solid, dry ice, was 58,197,000 pounds, compared with 58,185,000 pounds in April.

Chlorine—Consuming demand has kept stocks down, although production is gradually increasing. Output in May was 89,960 tons, compared with 94,865 tons in the preceding month.

Copper—Although the total production of copper in May was relatively unchanged from April, the small gain coinciding with the slightly longer month, there were a few noteworthy changes for specific areas, according to the Bureau of Mines. The principal change was an increase of 185 percent in output in Montana; all other important copper-producing States had the same or lower rates of production in May; the Central States group had a production drop of 48 percent, Nevada declined 10 percent, New Mexico 7 percent, and Arizona was virtually unchanged at the greatly reduced rate for April.

The copper situation is unsettled, with very little business being placed. It is not known at this time whether the elimination of subsidies is permanent or whether OPA will be reinstated. Washington reports quoted an official of Metals Reserve as saying that 25,000 tons of copper have been released for immediate delivery to those in urgent need. The 25,000 tons, it was pointed out, are not necessarily the entire tonnage which will be released during July, as officials of M. R. C. are studying the situation closely.

Copper and Brass Scrap—Gain of 17 percent was shown in receipts of copper and brass scrap, which rose from 43,551 tons during March to 50,924 in April. This is the first time since October, 1942, that receipts of this material have topped the 50,000-ton mark, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of 65,030 tons were reported on inventory on April 30, a gain of 2,582 tons in which every classification of copper and brass scrap participated with the exception of unalloyed copper scrap.

Copper Sulphate—Supply situation has eased with agricultural requirements being covered. New business is being accepted at the price at time of shipment as the uncertainty sur-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

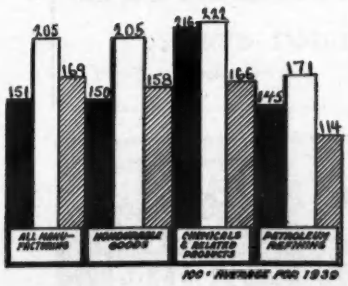
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.3	169.3	168.5	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Business in April



(Data on petroleum shipments include coal products).

FACTORY PRODUCTION
MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS (END OF MONTH)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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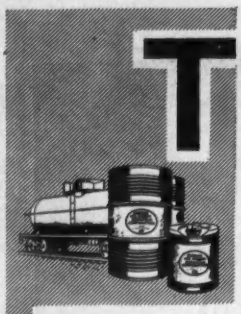

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rounding the metal at present has confused the outlook. It is stated that major agricultural wants will be satisfied by the end of the month and it is expected that inventories will then start to increase.

London advices state that in March, the United Kingdom exported 7,233 long tons of copper sulfate, 3,520 tons going to France. Increased production of copper sulfate in March absorbed 1,280 tons of copper, compared with 990 tons in February.

Nickel Scrap—Bureau of Mines states that receipts of 962 tons of nickel scrap during April were the highest ever reported and 86 tons more than were received during March. Shipments to consumers increased only 4 tons to total 874 tons, whereas a gain of 88 tons was registered in stocks, which were 2,026 tons on April 30.

Soda Ash—Current production is moving entirely against existing contracts where shipments continue considerably behind schedule. The market is exceedingly tight with only scattered resale lots obtainable at prices substantially over contract figures. May production amounted to 150,469 tons of light ash, compared with 172,630 tons in April. Dense ash output in May was 104,055 tons against 117,344 tons in April. Production of natural was 17,847 tons in May against a revised total of 15,144 tons in April.

Soda Bicarbonate—May production was down considerably from the previous month. Output registered 14,399 tons against 17,444 tons in April.

Soda, Caustic—Consuming demand is too far ahead of production to allow any improvement in buying conditions. Aside from odd lots of resale material at exceedingly high prices, the market is practically bare of stocks. Production of electrolytic in May was 87,240 tons of liquid and 15,630 tons of solid against 92,396 tons of liquid and 15,144 tons of solid in April. Production by the lime soda process in May was 52,050 tons of liquid and 14,740 tons of solid, compared with 58,936 tons of liquid and 17,813 tons of solid in the preceding month. The War Shipping Administration has announced that the following rate orders have been cancelled: No. 409 — Voyage charter rates—tankers — 50 percent liquid causitc soda in bulk between United States Pacific Coast ports. No. 410—Voyage charter rate—tankers—50 percent liquid caustic soda in wing tanks from United States Atlantic ports to the Netherlands West Indies.

Tin — Direction 3 to conservation order M-43 has been revoked. This revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred for violation of the direction or of actions taken by NPB or CPA under the direction. Pig tin quotas for the production of fluid milk shipping containers are now stated in paragraph F-1 of order M-43 as amended simultaneously with this revocation.

The Combined Tin Committee is currently gathering data preliminary to making interim allocations for the second half of 1946. All member countries and all countries requesting allocations of tin will be required to supply pertinent information on stocks, consumption and forward requirements on the committee's report form TC/75 by the early part of August. In this connection, it should be noted that all countries wishing to procure in excess of 50 long tons of pig tin per half year are now required to file TC/75 with the CTC through appropriate channels.

Acids

Hydrofluoric — Inventory situation has permitted immediate shipments. Production of anhydrous and technical was lower in May. The total registered 3,443,000 pounds, compared with 3,822,000 pounds in April.

Muriatic — Demand and supply about even. Production in May was 26,331 tons, compared with a revised total of 26,867 tons in April.

Nitric — Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements without difficulty. May output was slightly higher. The total amounted to 32,538 tons against 31,311 tons in April.

Oxalic—Heavily under contract for several months and producers are behind schedule. The manufacture of this acid is rough on machinery and replacements are often necessary. Difficulty in securing new parts has prevented any increase in output while the miscellaneous consuming inquiry has steadily expanded. Producers are not inclined to name specified shipments until existing schedules are brought into better balance.

Phosphoric — Demand has kept ahead of supply leaving the market position definitely tight. Production was lower in May. Acid made from phosphorus amounted to 32,706 tons, compared with 38,598 tons in April. Acid made from phosphate rock totaled 29,968 tons against a revised total of 32,142 tons in April.

Sulphuric — Market position firm with stocks about equal to demand. May production was lower. The total amounted to 780,702 tons, compared with 804,285 tons in April. The largest drop was in the chamber process which registered 267,845 tons against 282,452 in April.

Brown Company, producer of cellulose and allied products, has added Thomas L. Reiling to its technical service division.

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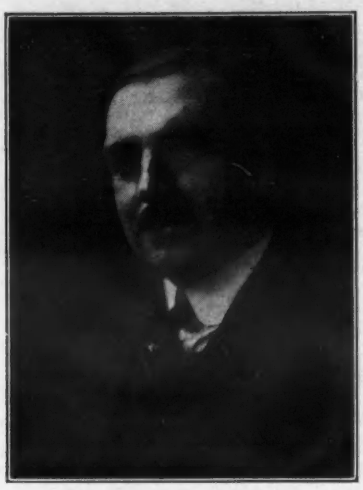

Albert E. Marshall, president of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., has been elected chairman of the Rhode Island section of the American Chemical Society.

ACS Activities

—Continued from page 5

Progress in Carbohydrate Chemistry."

Speakers at the symposium will include Dr. W. N. Hawfort, professor of chemistry, University of Birmingham, England; Dr. G. F. Davidson, Shirley Institute of Manchester, England; Dr. R. C. Hockett, Sugar Research Foundation, New York; Dr. C. B. Purves, McGill University, Montreal; Dr. W. W. Moyer, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., and Dr. Hudson.

Chicago

Professor Robert K. Summerbell, head of the department of chemistry at Northwestern University, has been elected chairman of the Chicago section of the society for 1946-47. He succeeds M. H. Arveson, senior technologist in the development and patent department of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Other officers named by the section, which has nearly 3,000 members, are: Dr. Charles L. Thomas, research director of the Great Lakes Carbon Company, first vice-chairman; Dr. Albert L. Sidwell, Jr., director of the American Medical Association laboratory, second vice-chairman; Professor George S. Schmeing, head of the department of chemistry at Loyola University, secretary, and Dr. Walter M. Urbain, research chemist of Swift & Co., treasurer.

Under the direction of the new chairman, the section will sponsor the 110th national meeting of the American Chemical Society and the fourth National Chemical Exposition, both of which will be held in Chicago the week of September 9. Total attendance at the meeting and at the exposition is expected to exceed 30,000.

Dayton

Carlyle John Stehman of the central research department, Dayton, Ohio, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's Dayton Section. He succeeds John W. Wright of Dayton. Other officers of the section for 1946-47 are: Richard S. Gaugler, chemical engineer of the Frigidaire division of the General Motors Corporation, chairman-elect; Rudolph L. Heider, research chemist of the Monsanto central research laboratories. treasurer, and Lawrence J. Hibbert, analytical chemist of the National Cash Register Company, secretary.

Rhode Island

Albert E. Marshall, president of the Rumford Chmical Works, Rumford, R. I., has been elected president of the Rhode Island section of the association. Mr. Marshall, who succeeds the Rev. Frederick C. Hickey, of Providence College, is a former president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a former chairman of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Other officers for 1946-47 are Dr. Leallyn B. Clapp, professor of chemistry at Brown University, vice-chairman, and Hartley C. Eckstrom, also professor of chemistry at Brown, secretary-treasurer. Father Hickey was elected chairman of the executive committee for a term expiring in 1949.

Southeast Kansas

Dr. John R. Musgrave of the research laboratories of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Joplin, Mo., has been elected chairman of the Southeast Kansas section of the society. He succeeds Carl V. Millar, consulting chemist of Joplin. Other officers of the section for 1946 are Rollin Holmes, of the W. S. Dickey Clay Company, Pittsburg, Kans., vice-chairman, and Dr. O. W. Chapman, head of the department of chemistry at Kansas State Teachers' College, Pittsburg, who was reelected secretary. Dr. Chapman has held this post for ten years.

Wichita

Intensive research to eliminate enormous hidden losses caused by corrosion is urged upon the American oil industry by Dr. F. A. Rohrman, associate professor of chemical engineering at Kansas State College, Manhattan, in a report to the Wichita section of the society on "The Economic Aspects of Corrosion Refinery problems."

Pointing out that corrosion costs have been found to extend far beyond the damage to metal equipment which formerly was used as the basis for evaluating losses, Dr. Rohrman says the narrowing margin of profit in the industry makes it imperative that prompt action be taken to solve the corrosion problem.

Trade Briefs

Phosphate rock imports, needed in Denmark for the manufacture of superphosphates essential for the country's intensive agriculture, amounted to 68,779 metric tons in 1945. In prewar years imports were about 230,000 tons annually.

Turco Products Inc., manufacturer of chemical products, Los Angeles, has appointed Thomas G. Franzreb to the technical service division staff. Mr. Franzreb, who recently was released from the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant, will be located at the central office.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, is issuing a twelve-page booklet entitled "Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals." Copies can be obtained by writing the company and asking for Form 6136.

USI Names Phillips Head of New Division

E. C. Phillips, recently discharged as a Colonel in the Air Forces, has been appointed manager of the newly-created St. Louis-Kansas City division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Inc., New York. Mr. Phillips, who was in the sales department before the war, will make his headquarters in the St. Louis office of the company.

J. E. Montgomery remains in charge of the company's St. Louis office and facilities, and Paul Dearing continues as head of the Kansas City office.

Molybdenum Concentrates Output Dropped in 1945

The production of molybdenum concentrates in 1945 declined from the all-time high of 1943, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Production for 1945 was 30,802,000 pounds compared with 38,679,000 pounds in 1944; Consumption in 1945 was 32,524,000 pounds against 39,423,000 pounds in 1944. Stocks at the end of the year in 1945 were 16,899,000 compared with 19,335,000 in 1944.

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Insecticide Makers to Get Sufficient Lead Quota

OPD Washington Bureau

To maintain peak production of insecticides, the Civilian Production Administration has announced a temporary plan which will take care of the seasonal requirements of insecticide manufacturers by providing them with the quantities of lead they need at the time when they can put it into process.

During the period July 22 through September 30, insecticide manufacturers must receive written permission from CPA before using lead in making their products. Those manufacturers needing lead will receive the same amount as previously, but it will not be an automatic allotment as in the past.

The action was taken by amending the lead chemicals order, L-354, which has been in effect since April of this year.

Steelman Report

—Continued from page 3

of strikes in the industry, there is no prospect of increasing lead allocations for the third and fourth quarters above the second quarter level of about 230,000 tons.

Inventory withdrawals cannot be continued, and the expected increases in output will not be adequate to sustain a higher level of consumption. In order to ensure maximum domestic production, it will be necessary to continue subsidy payments for high cost output throughout the reconversion period. In spite of recent price increases, a large proportion of domestic output must still be subsidized by continuation of the premium price plan. Acting through the Metals Reserve Corporation, the government has been purchasing all the lead it could obtain from foreign producers. Unfortunately the lead shortage is so acute throughout the world that there is no immediate prospect of increasing the present rate of imports substantially.

Tin:—Imports this year are not expected to exceed 42,000 tons. To meet the most essential requirements of the economy industry must have about 65,000 tons. Because the shortage of tin is so acute its consumption must remain under strict allocation control for the remainder of the year at least. The shortage will be felt acutely by producers of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, various electrical appliances and gas meters.

Other Materials:—Shortages of several other materials have and will continue to interfere somewhat with reconversion progress in particular industries, for example:—tin, antimony, zinc, certain forms and shapes of aluminum, particularly sheet; and many chemicals, including cane alcohol, hide glue stock, potash, ethyl fluid, and lead chemicals; several types of plastics and synthetic resins. Generally speaking, substitutes are available to meet the less essential demand for these materials, but the necessity for conservation and substitution has been a complicating factor in the production of many consumer durable goods, electrical equipment, paint and other consumer and industrial commodities.

The Civilian Production Administration is prepared to continue the conservation and channeling controls which are now in effect for such materials as tin, antimony and several chemicals to ensure that available supplies are distributed equitably and in accordance with the essentiality of alternative uses. Steps can be taken to protect exceptionally urgent requirements for other scarce materials to the extent that this is necessary.

H.L. Derby to Retire

—Continued from page 3

the chemical industry for two decades, said he wants to devote more time to personal affairs and other interests.

Mr. Derby joined the company in 1929 when American Cyanamid acquired the Kalbfleisch Company, manufacturer of aluminum sulphate, of which he was then president. The name Kalbfleisch was changed to American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation and Mr. Derby was elected president and director, as well as vice-president and director of the parent company.

Particularly gifted in the field of industrial relations, Mr. Derby was in close touch with labor leaders, and through this contact was prompt in anticipating and avoiding potential strikes by company workers. During the war, he was industry member of the War Labor Board and was direct in condemning some practices of industrial leaders. He went on record in opposition to the stand of Montgomery Ward & Co. in the case resulting in its seizure by the Army.

Besides his other posts with American Cyanamid, Mr. Derby is president and director of the Jefferson Chemical Company, owned jointly with Texas Company; president and director of Arizona Chemical Company, owned jointly with International Paper Company; and vice-president of the Southern Alkali Corporation, Southern Minerals Corporation and Southern Pipeline Corporation, all jointly owned with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Mr. Derby has been president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and chairman of the chemical advisory committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Solvay Process Buys Ohio Ordnance Works

OPD Washington Bureau

The $40,000,000 Buckeye Ordnance Works, South Point, Ohio, has been sold to the Solvay Process Co., New York, N. Y., for $13,293,000, subject to the provisions of the surplus property act and the applicable regulations issued thereunder, War Assets Administration announced today.

Located six miles up the Ohio River from Ashland, Ky., the Buckeye facility, operated during the war by the Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation, comprises a land tract of 576 acres on which are forty-eight buildings with 414,894 sq. ft. of floor area. The plant was sponsored by the War Department and was erected by contract with the Ordnance Department to produce anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate for manufacture of explosives.

The Solvay firm states that it expects to employ about 400 persons in supplying the fertilizer manufacturing industry with ammonium nitrate solutions that can be used in ammoniating superphosphate. At an expenditure of $1,000,000 the purchaser can equip the plant to produce solid ammonium nitrate. The plant also can be converted in part to produce methanol.

MCA Publishes New Warning Label Bulletin

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association announces the release of a new sixty-four page publication on warning labels constituting an extensive revision of the original manuels L-1 and L-2.

Bound under heavy cover, the manuel is in two parts; part one being a guide for the preparation of warning labels for hazardous chemicals and part two being illustrative warning labels for hazardous chemicals, with a cross-reference index. Some 200 labels are illustrated.

Copies may be obtained at the price of $1 each from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Synthetic Rubber Plants Sale Halt Asked

Sale of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants would be held up for a period of six months after the submission of a national rubber program in Congress, under terms of a resolution (S. J. Res. 174) passed by the senate July 11 and sent to the house.

Recommendations recently were made to the President and Congress by the War Assets Administration that immediate steps be taken towards disposing of these plants, and these recommendations were supported later by the Inter-Agency Committee on Rubber Policy, headed by William L. Batt.

Metalorganics to Use Lever Mercurial Patents

Metalorganics, Inc., Chicago, has concluded arrangements with the Lever Bros. Company, Cambridge, Mass., for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell organic mercury compounds under forty-four patents held by the Lever Bros. Company Metalorganics, Inc., of which W. N. Stieh is president, has as its parent organization the Edwald Laboratories, Chicago, and the Metalsalts Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Fortieth Anniversary

R. H. de Greeff, president of R. W. Greeff & Co., manufacturers' representative, New York, holding the Delft plate which was presented to him by the company at a supper party to celebrate his fortieth anniversary with the firm. He is being congratulated by Ira Vandewater, vice-president. The Holland-made plate shows Thames House, London, where Mr. de Greef started to work for the firm, and Radio City, where the offices are now located.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by WAA

A number of lots of chemicals are offered as surplus by the War Assets Administration in a sale in which it will receive sealed bids for opening July 23 at 10:00 a.m. In addition to or included in mixed lots covered by this offering are the following articles (classification numbers in parentheses):—

Brortrothymol blue solution, 1-pint bottles, 116 pints (144973).

Calcium phosphate, 1-pound cans, 446 pounds (144787).

Caustic soda, drums, 2,800 pounds (142279).

Charcoal, impregnated for gas masks, drums, 59,612 pounds (143970).

Chloroacetophenone solution, 10 percent, in carbon tetrachloride and benzin, barrels, 6,321 pounds (144421).

Creosote wood preservative, 1-gallon cans, 11,155 gallons (144701).

Dehydrating clays, small packages, 211,133 pounds (144857).

Hydrofluoric acid, 60 percent, drums, 30 gallons (144775).

Methanol, antifreeze, barrels, 1,836 gallons (144730).

Orthotoluidin test solution, 0.1 percent, 500-c.c. bottles, 70 bottles.

Pentachlorophenol concentrate, 3,850 gallons (144408 and 144411).

Sodium bicarbonate, 1-pound cartons, 100 476 pounds (144829).

Sulphuric acid, 9-pound bottles, 252 gallons (143529).

The foregoing materials are described in S E list E-82, copies of which may be obtained from any WAA regional or branch office.

A number of chemicals and related materials of medicinal or reagent grade are included by the Kansas City regional office of the War Assets Administration, Troost avenue and Bannister road, Kansas City, Mo., in several sales which will be closed on the following days:—52,373 and 52,376, July 29; 52,399, August 1. The items to be sold include the following (parenthetical figures are the numbers of the respective sales):—

Arabinose, 10-gram bottles, 3,000 grams (52376).

Asbestos flakes for Gooch crucibles, ¼-pound packages, 50 pounds (52376).

Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, 10-gram bottles, 2,000 grams (52399).

Inosite, 1-gram bottles, 1,500 grams (52376).

Inulin, 10-gram bottles, 1,000 grams (52399).

Lithium citrate, 1-ounce bottles, 190 ounces (52376).

Marble chips for laboratory use, 1-pound containers, 1,250 pounds (52399).

Oxygen, 80-gallon cylinders, 40 cylinders (52373).

Permutit, 1-pound containers, 600 pounds (52376).

Phenol red, 5-gram bottles, 2,500 grams (52399).

Phosphomolybdic acid, 1-ounce bottles, 266 ounces (52376).

Picric acid, 5-gram bottles, 4,500 grams (52399).

Potassium thiocyanate, ¼-pound bottles, 136¼ pounds (52399).

Sodium sulphate, dried, 1-pound bottles, 3,000 pounds (52399).

Zinc chloride, ¼-pound bottles, 620 pounds (52399).

In sales number 52035, closing July 24; 52037, 52038, and 52371, all closing July 26; 52382 and 52383, closing July 31; 52396 and 52397, closing August 1, the Kansas City office is offering a variety of laboratory and production-control appartus and equipment.

Solvay Process Booklet Describes Development Dep't

An illustrated booklet, descriptive of its development department, has been prepared by the Solvay Process Company, Hopewell, Va. It covers the functions and interests of chemists, engineers, and other scientific and technical personnel of the department. The major purpose of the booklet is to present the Solvay enterprise and the work associated with it to chemistry and engineering students in universities and colleges. The booklet is being widely distributed to such institutions.

Commercial Solvents Reelects Four Directors

Four directors of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, whose terms of office expired, have been chosen for another term of three years. They are Theodore B. Walker, president of the corporation; Linus C. Coggan, financial vice-president of the Corn Products Refining Company; David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and Philip G. Mumford, president of the American Machine & Metals Company.

Chemical Construction Corp. To Expand Research Work

The Chemical Construction Corporation, a unit of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, is building a new pilot plant at Linden, N. J., where it will conduct experimental work to augment chemical processes on which it already holds patents, and engage in research and development of new processes.

Trade Briefs

United Kingdom imported from the United States in 1945 £1,606,000 worth of carbon black from natural gas. Imports from the United States of all other chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors in 1945 were valued at £5,627,000.

General Detroit Corporation, manufacturer of fire-fighting equipment, Detroit, has appointed Gail Rutledge director of national accounts and coordinator of branch office activities. His title will be assistant to the vice-president.

G. J. Dekker has been elected vice-president of the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Air Reduction, Inc., New York.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is awarding service pins to 22,727 employees who have been with the company five or more years.

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Calcium Chloride Output Showed Gain in 1945

Production of natural calcium chloride and calcium-magnesium chloride in 1945 was 218,320 tons, a substantial gain over 1944's 200,964 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In 1943 the production of natural calcium chloride and calcium-magnesium chloride was 199,796 tons, compared with 224,527 tons in 1942 and 165,932 tons in 1941. There were ten producers in 1945 compared with twelve in 1944.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Plastic Corporation, New York, announces that after August 1 its ethyl cellulose materials will be known as "Celcon."

Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., producers of cellulose and allied products, has added Thomas L. Reiling to its technical service division.

Neville Island Glass Company, Pittsburgh, has named John J. Connell to the board of directors. He was recently discharged from the Navy.

Synthetic Organics

—Continued from page 3

which showed substantial increases, the increases, however, being more than offset by decreases in other groups. Estimates of the United States production of intermediates and finished products in 1945 compared with 1944 follow:—

Synthetic organic chemicals	1944	Estimate for 1945[1]
Production, grand total	14,929,550,000	14,583,842,000
Sales, grand total	10,061,193	9,448,119,000
Sales value, grand total	$2,004,621,000	$1,953,260,000
Organic chemicals, cyclic		
Production, total	4,805,870,000	5,000,789,000
Sales, total	3,938,432,000	3,685,747,000
Sales value, total	$881,299,000	$923,825,000
(A) Intermediates		
Producton	2,143,305,000	2,192,601,000
Sales	1,555,749,000	1,238,376,000
Sales value	$184,960,000	$138,126,000
(B) Finished products		
Production, total	2,662,565,000	2,808,188,000
Sales, total	2,382,683,000	2,447,371,000
Sales value, total	$696,339,000	$785,699,000
(1) Dyes		
Production, total	151,653,000	145,284,000
Sales, total	150,049,000	137,895,000
Sales value, total	$110,748,000	$102,885,000
(2) Lakes and toners		
Production	19,197,000	24,630,000
Sales	18,401,000	23,221,000
Sales value	$13,793,000	$18,619,000
(3) Medicinals		
Production	35,353,000	36,025,000
Sales	33,103,000	31,349,000
Sales value	$94,039,000	$147,829,000
(4) Flavor and perfume materials		
Production	11,726,000	14,575,000
Sales	11,050,000	12,520,000
Sales value	$14,565,000	$15,439,000
(5) Plastic materials		
Production	404,113,000	385,524,000
Sales	380,822,000	349,214,000
Sales value	$83,264,000	$88,010,000
(6) Rubber-procing chemicals		
Production	73,774,000	82,332,000
Sales	66,200,000	70,302,000
Sales value	$27,446,000	$29,120,000
(7) Elastomers (synthetic rubbers)		
Production	1,500,993,000	1,619,571,000
Sales	1,395,136,000	1,499,771,000
Sales value	$268,315,000	$286,829,000
(8) Plasticizers		
Production	160,235,000	150,621,000
Sales	153,120,000	131,224,000
Sales value	$32,257,000	$27,547,000
(9) Surface-active agents[4]		
Production	74,264,000	90,156,000
Sales	70,880,000	61,736,000
Sales value	$11,906,000	$17,465,000
(10) Miscellaneous[5]		
Production	231,257,000	259,470,000
Sales	103,862,000	130,139,000
Sales value	$40,307,000	$51,956,000
Organic chemicals, acyclic (intermediates and finished products)		
Production, total	10,123,680,000	9,583,053,000
Sales, total	6,122,761,000	5,762,372,000
Sales value, total	$1,123,322,000	$1,029,435,000
(1) Medicinals		
Production	3,398,000	4,927,000
Sales	3,109,000	4,620,000
Sales value	$17,756,000	$16,300,000
(2) Flavor and perfume materials		
Production	4,553,000	5,072,000
Sales	4,514,000	4,997,000
Sales value	$4,546,000	$5,382,000
(3) Plastic materals		
Production	378,239,000	394,125,000
Sales	316,506,000	390,252,000
Sales value	$128,078,000	$199,161,000
(4) Rubber-procing chemicals		
Production	18,865,000	23,845,000
Sales	18,465,000	24,097,000
(5) Elastomers (synthetic rubbers)		
Production	256,917,000	410,553,000
Sales	233,301,000	431,840,000
Sales value	$85,435,000	$102,522,000
(6) Plasticizers		
Production	26,510,000	23,461,000
Sales	18,621,000	20,353,000
Sales value	$6,808,000	$7,523,000
(7) Surface active agents[4]		
Production	78,372,000	84,720,000
Sales	63,826,000	72,060,000
Sales value	$18,033,000	$23,749,000
(8) Miscellaneous[5]		
Production	9,356,826,000	8,636,350,000
Sales	5,464,419,000	4,814,153,000
Sales value	$848,037,000	$658,077,000

[1] Estimated from the production and sales by groups of about 450 companies in 1944 as compared with the production and sales by groups of the same companies as reported in 1945.

[2] The large decrease in sales relative to production is partly due to increased consumption of ethylbenzene in producing plants in 1945 as compared with 1944 when considerable quantities of this material were reported as sold.

[3] The relatively large increase in the value of sales is attributable largely to the fact that penicillin is included in the 1945 figures but not in those for 1944. The inclusion of this drug greatly increased the value figures but affected the quantity figures only slightly.

[4] Data for average 1939-43 are partly estimated.

[5] Statistics of production and sales of plasticizers and surface-active agents were not included with the totals for miscellaneous chemicals as was done in earlier reports.

Even a streamliner has to take a "Saturday Night" bath to keep sleek and shiny . . . and that's no small undertaking. It's usually accomplished by swabbing the stainless steel exterior with an acidic cleaning solution which is subsequently rinsed off with water.

One large railroad company recently observed that ordinary cleaners did not provide the desired cleaning action. Furthermore, there was definite evidence of corrosion. Investigation by Victor's research laboratories revealed that of all acids tested only a dilute solution of phosphoric acid would efficiently clean the cars and restore the bright finish of stainless steel without harmful corrosive action.

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Goodrich to Manufacture New Flame-Proof Compounds

Flame-proofing, mildew-proofing and water-proofing compounds developed by the Treesdale Laboratories, Pittsburgh, will be manufactured and sold by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

FTC Ad Committee

—Continued from page 5

Drug and Cosmetic Committee and is composed of Dr. James J. Durrett, director of the Medical Advisory Division, chairman; Henry Miller, director of Trade Practice Conferences; Richard T. Whiteley, assistant chief counsel; Donald B. Gatling, assistant chief examiner; J. R. Vendell of the Radio and Periodical Division, and Robert B. Dawkins, special legal assistant.

The purpose of the committee, as set out in the commission's order, is to advise the commission from time to time concerning any general matters relating to the administration of Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the FTC Act — the so-called Wheeler - Lea amendments. It would represent the commission in preliminary discussions with representatives of the other agencies "looking to the establishment of machinery for full and continuing cooperation and proper basis for coordination and correlation of the work of the agencies in the field in which potential conflicts may be involved."

Dr. Durrett is continued under the order as the commission's liaison officer with the Food and Drug Administration, and presumably any questions which the attorneys of the commission would seek to ask of the FDA or other agencies would be through Dr. Durrett. The principle conflict that has come up in the past between the FTC and the FDA has been over the question of label enforcement. It has been charged by industry that in administering the Wheeler - Lea amendments, the FTC has gone far afield from the regulation of advertising to extend its authority to regulate the labeling of drug products which is under the jurisdiction of the FDA. This is one of the primary questions which the committee is expected to direct most of its attentioin.

At the Food and Drug Administration, it was stated by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner, that while he welcomed the prospect of closer cooperation between his agency and the FTC, he had no intention of setting up a similar committee in the FDA to meet with the FTC. He said he planned to continue as in the past of assigning the man most familiar with a particular problem to meet with the liaison officer of the FTC when matters of conflict arise. The U. S. Public Health Service plans to follow the same procedure.

Nat'l Carbon Erecting Two Plants and Buys Third

The National Carbon Company, New York, has announced the construction of two new plants and the purchase of a third. The two new plants being constructed are at St. Albans, Vt., and Asheboro, N. C. The purchased plant, acquired from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is located at Charlotte, N. C.

Tichy Heads Reynolds' Arizona Extrusion Plant

Charles Tichy, manager of the Louisville, Ky., extrusion plant of the Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., has been named head of the Phoenix, Ariz., extrusion plant recently leased by the company from the government under a five-year contract.

Trade Briefs

National Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has purchased the one-story and three-story loft buildings in Brooklyn, N. Y., which it occupies as tenant.

Magma Copper Company stockholders will meet August 29 at Augusta, Me., to vote on increasing the authorized $10 per capital shares from 410,000 to 1,200,000.

Continental Carbon Company and Panhandle Carbon Company have ordered twenty additional hopper cars to expedite shipment of their carbon blacks, for which the Witco Chemical Company, New York, is sole selling agent.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Contracts for muriate of potash are being placed at the same prices named a year ago and cover the period ending May 31, 1947. Contract prices for superphosphate have not been announced, but prompt shipments have been made at former price levels. There is a probability that the sulphate of ammonia price will be $30 a ton at the ovens with the port price eliminated although no official announcement has been made to this effect. Better distribution of soda ash has permitted some increase in the output of domestic nitrate of soda. Prices have skyrocketed in some of the smaller organics. Tankage, dried blood, bone meal and hoof meal have felt the propelling force of increased demand from the feed industry while former ceiling prices have been ignored, temporarily at least. In the insecticides and fungicides, the possibility of an acute shortage in copper sulphate has been removed. Rotenone is beginning to arrive from Brazil. Lead arsenate has not responded to the recent advance in the metal to date.

Imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials continued to run substantially below those of a year ago, according to NFA. During March the imports totaled 145,000 short tons at a stated valuation of $4,071,000. The tonnage was 38 percent below that of March, 1945, and 17 percent below 2 years ago, while the valuation showed a 19 percent and a 9 percent decline, respectively, from March, 1945, and March, 1944. In the first quarter of 1946 imports amounted to 379,000 tons valued at $10,689,000. They were below the first quarter of 1945 by 35 percent in tonnage and 20 percent in value, with the principal declines in the imports of sodium nitrate and all other phosphates. Increases were chiefly in the imports of ammonium sulphate, calcium cyanamide, other nitrogenous materials, potash, and other fertilizers.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—Production was lower in May, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census. The total was 35,597 tons, compared with 42,680 tons in April.

Ammonia Phosphate—Importations during March were 8,127 tons, compared with 5,578 tons for the same months in 1945. Total imports in the first quarter were 21,767 tons against 18,657 tons for the corresponding period a year ago. Demand has kept above the supply limit and the market holds a tight position.

Ammonia Sulphate—While no official announcement has been made, there is a probability that $30 a ton f.o.b. oven will be the prevailing market price with the port price eliminated. Production dropped moderately in May to 17,054,000 pounds of synthetic, compared with a revised total of 18,102,000 pounds in April.

Bone Meal—Sales of steamed bone meal, fertilizer grade, were reported in Chicago at $55 a ton. This is $5 above the former ceiling level. It was expected that increased packing house production will bring more material into the market.

Castor Pomace—Limited production of this material at present has restricted sales. Plants operating appeared content to await future developments in the price situation.

Dried Blood—Buying for feed requirements has lifted this market above the fertilizer level. The situation at present is confused. Prices are considerably above former OPA ceilings and whether the market will be sustained at the late advances will depend upon developments regarding the final disposition of this agency. According to trade reports, sales have been made at $10.50 per unit of ammonia with this price bid for prompt shipments from South America. Tankage was quoted at $10 per unit. Importations of 1,519 bags of liver tankage and 1,000 bags of tankage were recorded last week.

Hoof Meal—Sales were reported to have been made at $5.75 per unit at Western points which is 25c. above the former maximum price level.

Soda Nitrate—Production of synthetic is improving, the increase being regulated by the availability of soda ash. Shipments are behind schedule but progress is being made. Importations of 6,281 tons from Tocopilla were recorded last week.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Firm with demand active enough to keep the supply situation tight. Delays in shipment of replacement parts of machinery have worked against the program to increase production. Baltimore continues to complain about late deliveries of rock.

French Morocco's production of dry phosphate rock in 1945 amounted to approximately 1,625,000 metric tons. Output in the fourth quarter of 1945 is estimated at 426,096 tons, compared with 469,386 tons in the third quarter.

Superphosphate—Supply down for immediate shipment with strike conditions at a major plant having a tendency to keep the market tight. The recent advance in phosphate rock has held the position firm. It was stated that sales for prompt shipment have been made at former prices, but producers have not announced the basis for contract commitments over the fertilizer year to date.

Potashes

Shipments are being accepted in muriate of potash at the same prices as noted last year. Contracts cover the fertilizer year ending May 31, 1947. Delay in the issuance of allocations by CPA was responsible for prices not being named at an earlier date. Prices were announced last year during the first half of June.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 12.—The $30 price which was anticipated for ammonia sulphate will undoubtedly be used as price basis even though the OPA is for the time being out of the window. Since there is no longer any foreign sulphate coming into our ports, the port basis heretofore used, along with other basis, is now being done away with, and prices will be made basis f.o.b. oven. Progress of cotton good, and condition good, but late. Weather favorable for holding weevil in check.

Insecticides

First shipments of rotenone roots arrived from South America and it appears as though the acute shortage will be relieved in a month or two. Producers of lead arsenate have announced no price revisions so far, and have assumed a waiting attitude pending future developments. The copper sulphate supply situation has been greatly relieved by the resumption of production at two major plants who were recently shutdown by labor difficulties.

Calcium arsenate production in May was larger according to the Bureau of the Census. The total registered 3,496,000 pounds, compared with 3,256,000 pounds in April.

Lead arsenate output in May was appreciably lower at 7,956,000 pounds, against 8,665,000 pounds in the preceding month.

Sulphur and Pyrites

No easement in the demand for sulphur could be noted. The agricultural and industrial inquiry is heavy and is being readily supplied from adequate stocks at the mines. Former prices are named for pyrites with demand holding normal dimensions. No arrivals of Spanish have been recorded of late and current shipments are mostly of Canadian material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum Derivatives

While the focal point of interest in the petroleum market within the past week has been the stiffening price structure of crude oil and the general expectation that a further advance in quotations for this basic liquid with commensurate additional markups in fuel oil, kerosene and gasoline will soon materialize, there have also been intriguing developments in the constantly expanding and keenly alive group of petroleum chemicals, featured by a spirited demand for and a landoffice business in methylethyl ketone and methylisobutyl ketone, and in a resultant growing shortage of these materials.

The only restraining factor in the movement for advancing prices of crude petroleum in all the oil fields, to an extent more nearly proportionate to the big hike in the cost of production since the prewar years, has been the fear that price controls, off for fully a fortnight, may be clamped down again on all branches of the petroleum industry through the enactment of a new measure for the creation of a modified Office of Price Administration, although the U. S. Senate has recently voted to exempt petroleum and its derivatives from the new price control provisions.

It is still contended by most of the leading petroleum companies that price controls are unnecessary for the protection of consumers and that their restoration would merely impose a heavy burden and intolerable nuisance upon refiners and marketers of petroleum derivatives. But there is a distinct tendency to proceed slowly in this direction so as to avoid wild speculative operations, from which there would be likely to be a disillusioning awakening and cutback, when supply and demand return to an approximate balance, even if government price controls are never restored.

Petroleum Chemicals

Allyl Chloride—Under a more spirited demand than that for allyl alcohol, this petroleum derivative is moving in sizable volume, with the supply situation steadily tightening.

Isopropyl Alcohol — Extensive buying of this petroleum derivative for export as well as for home consumption is keeping this market extremely active. So pressing is the call for this material that there is likely to be a pinch in the current supply before the two new plants now being constructed to make it are completed.

Methylethyl Ketone — Increasingly heavy requirements of the U. S. Navy in carrying out its coatings program, coupled with the takings of manufacturers of finishes for automotive vehicles are combining to drain the market of supplies of this material. Hence, a growing shortage is now noted.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—In unabatedly keen demand from Navy procurement agencies and the makers of synthetic resins and plastics. As a result, the supply situation is constantly tightening.

Xylol — Continues in spirited request, although the drain upon its supply is not quite as all-embracing as when stocks of the coaltar derivative fell to meager proportions during the soft coal and steel strikes.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Still moving in considerable volume. Processors continue well supplied with petroleum xylol and over-plentifully with toluol. Competition continues keen between the Eastern factor naming prices on three new products on a delivered basis at points along the North Atlantic seaboard which meet those being quoted on the brands shipped by all-water route from the Pacific coast to a New Jersey port.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Still in seasonally active demand.

Lacquer Diluent — Buying interest continues keen in this material.

Mineral Spirits—Current movement steadily expanding.

Stoddard Solvent — Extensive seasonal buying continues to be noted in this material by dry-cleaning interests and the paint trade.

V. M. & P. Naphtha — Moving in considerable volume.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 12.—Active demand for most of the petroleum solvents and diluents continues to feature the market for these materials consuming industries generally stepping up their inquiries.

Los Angeles, July 12.—Call for petroleum solvents and diluents keeps up well on the Pacific coast. Liberal supplies continue to make the market here active.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Despite the waning of the demand from manufacturers of high-octane gasoline and consumers employing it for home heating, the market for this liquefied petroleum gas continues active, inasmuch as the requirements of the synthetic rubber makers and industrial processors using it for the generation of intense heat are still running to such large proportions as to absorb virtually all the current supply.

Heptane—In only light inquiry.

Hexane—Moving in small quantities.

Octanes—Being taken in fair-sized lots.

Pentanes—Still being bought in moderate quantities.

Propane—Conditions in the market for this liquefied petroleum gas continues almost identical with those governing that for butane.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 12.—Interest in liquefied petroleum gases continues rather extensive in this area. Offerings, simultaneously, are strictly limited and there is no general bogging down of prices.

Los Angeles, July 12. — Propane and butane continue to move in steady volume on the Pacific coast. Supplies in this area are good.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — Demand continues to outstrip supply in these petroleum waxes.

Paraffin — A further tightening of the supply situation is noted in the market for both crude scale and refined grades of this petroleum wax. Both domestic consumers and exporters continue to clamor for more than is available. It is considered improbable that there will be any easing of this situation until after the turn of the year, and perhaps until next spring.

Petrolatums — An exceedingly active demand continues to be noted in these petroleum jellies, with prices of U. P., veterinarian and technical grades well maintained throughout the list. Many producers are still far behind in their deliveries.

White Mineral Oils—Extensive purchasing is still reported in these oils. Prices continue strongly held.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum — The July demand for domestic crude oil has been estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 4,748,000 barrels daily, which is considerably in excess of the current rate of production. The demand for the second quarter of this year has been calculated by this authority as having amounted to 4,750,000 barrels daily, or about 2 percent greater than the original forecast. Judging from present indications, says this bureau, the demand may continue at approximately this same rate for the third quarter, unless an excessive increase in stocks of refined oils should occur.

One private authority foresees a complete reversal of predictions made as recently as three months ago by envisaging a consumption of crude oil in the U. S. A. for this year equalling that of 1945 and topping by 20 percent the last of the prewar years, 1941.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Toluols

Nitration Toluol
Industrial Pure Toluol

Primary source of many organic, aromatic, intermediate chemicals. Low-boiling, high-solvency solvent and diluent used in the protective coating, rubber, textile and petroleum refining industries.

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Five Degree Xylol
Ten Degree Xylol
Industrial Xylol

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Coaltar Chemicals

Production of the basic coaltar chemicals recorded a moderate increase last week, although output had no important effect on inventories. Steel production was slightly higher at 87.8 percent, which indicated a corresponding expansion in the coke output. Consuming demand did not relax and the constant pressure for shipments checked any effort to build up stocks. With the exception of toluol, the basic chemicals were tight. Distribution of benzol was of better dimensions and the market held a fair degree of balance during most of the week. Crude coaltar, creosote and cresylic acid were definitely short and so were both grades of naphthalene. Toluol prices were unchanged by producers, the recent shading was reported to be confined to resellers and represented small lots and not volume quantities. Phenol remained heavily sold ahead and pyridin was exceptionally short. Enough petroleum xylol was pumped into the market to offset the scarcity of coaltar material.

Conditions in intermediates and dyestuffs remained without new feature. The shortage and the recent advances in phenol and refined naphthalene exerted a strengthening influence. Anilin oil held its price advance with more material moving against contracts. Phthalic anhydride was considerably short of demand, although it was reported that production had been restored to a higher level. Export inquiry was active and covered most all classes of intermediates and dyestuffs. There was more pressure from Europe than South America, with stocks entirely insufficient to meet foreign requirements.

Steel operations for the week beginning July 8 were scheduled at 87.8 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 87.2 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 76.1 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,547,400 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,536,800 tons for the previous week and 1,630,200 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production and supply figures in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of Mines and refer to coke by-products unless otherwise specified.

Basic Products

Benzol — Restoration of output toward a normal basis has continued but there was no sign of surplus stocks and the market appeared to be assuming a well balanced position. May production was off from 21 to 46.5 percent, compared with April. The totals were: motor benzol 1,783,563 gallons, nitration 1,746,217 gallons, industrial pure 3,155,205 gallons and all other grades 125,950 gallons. The latter represented the maximum loss in production at 46.5 percent. Stocks on May 31 were 982,900 gallons of motor, 1,206,088 gallons of nitration, 1,110,494 gallons of industrial pure and 97,728 gallons of other grades. War Shipping Administration has announced that rate order 408 has been cancelled. The order referred to voyage charter rates for tankers of benzol in bulk from U. S. Atlantic ports to U. S. Gulf ports and between U. S. Pacific coast ports.

Coaltar — Current production considerably under the demand level. Market position decidedly firm and tight. May production of crude coaltar amounted to 29,126,908 gallons compared with 44,262,548 gallons in April. Stocks at the end of May were 28,409,217 gallons, against 29,821,730 gallons on April 30. WSA has cancelled rate order 411 for tankers carrying crude coke-oven tar in bulk from U. S. Atlantic ports to U. S. Gulf ports.

Creosote Oil—Market situation continued very firm with demand ahead of supply and production heavily under contract for the balance of the year. May output registered 963,505 gallons, compared with 2,386,273 gallons in the preceding month, a loss of 59.6 percent. Stocks on May 31 were 411,030 gallons, against 553,498 gallons at the close of April.

Cresylic Acid — Continued short stocks have held the market in a definitely tight position with no indication of easement in sight. Importations were smaller last week and included 182 drums.

Naphthalene — May production recorded a serious drop compared with the previous month, reflecting a loss of 60.2 percent as a result of the coal strike. The total was 2,145,150 pounds, against 5,398,912 pounds in April. Stocks at the close of May were 1,325,589 pounds, compared with 1,737,371 pounds on April 30. The short supply has not been relieved and the market held a distinctly firm position at the close of the week.

Phenol — With production of synthetic heavily sold ahead and the output of natural below normal the supply situation remained definitely tight throughout the week. The recent advance in synthetic was fully sustained.

Toluol—According to trade reports, the price of carlots has remained steady. Some shading was reported to have taken place in small quantities of resale stock recently owned by the government. May production of the nitration grade was 1,022,831 gallons off 10.1 percent compared with the previous month. Industrial pure was off 26.6 percent at 149,227 gallons and all other grades declined 19.9 percent at 99,183 gallons. Stocks of nitration at the close of the month were 2,390,193 gallons, up 8.5 percent, industrial pure was down 36.5 percent at 228,948 gallons and all other grades were up 41.6 percent at 111,124 gallons.

Xylol — Production declined 26.1 percent in May. The total for all grades was 363,163 gallons, against 491,732 gallons in April. Stocks at the close of May were 368,905 gallons, compared with 400,659 gallons on April 30. There was not enough coaltar material to meet all requirements last week but there was sufficient petroleum xylol to ease the buying situation.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Supply situation remained tight last week with some improvement reported in production. Better distribution of benzol has permitted gradual restoration in the output of cyclohexane but the strength and stringency in phenol have made progress slow in cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone. In general prospects appear to be improving with moderate easement in buying conditions possible some time next month.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Continued short with production better but insufficient to meet contract schedules promptly. The absence of inventories suggests a tight market throughout the Summer season.

Broenner's—Production moving rapidly enough to prevent improvement in the supply situation. Market position tight and firm.

Fumaric—No easement in industrial demand which is ahead of current

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.6	128.6	127.3	129.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

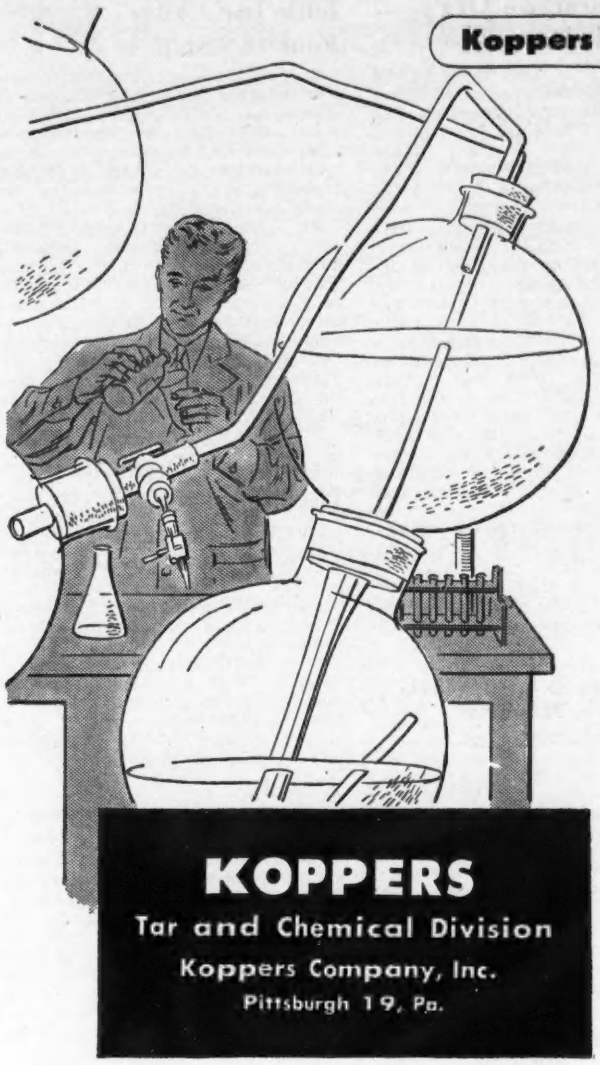
Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended July 5 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	994,080
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	25,741,440
Benzol	gals.	3,243,840
Coaltar	gals.	12,033,600
Creosote oil	gals.	669,696
Naphthalene	lbs.	15,905,280
Phenol	lbs.	188,352
Toluol	gals.	648,768
Xylol	gals.	14,496

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—7-15-1946



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1. Refined alpha-Picoline distilling completely within 2°C.
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3 Closely-cut Tar Base Fractions

Properties (Pure Compounds)

	Alpha-Picoline	*2,4 Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	93.12	107.15
Freezing Point	–66.55°C.	below –60°C.
Boiling Point	129.4°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravities at 25°/4°C.	0.940	0.927
State	Liquid	Liquid

3° Refined mixed Picolines consist of approximately 1/3 each of beta-Picoline, gamma-Picoline and 2,6 Lutidine; true boiling points 143.8°C., 143.1°C. and 143°C. respectively.

Solubilities

Alpha-Picoline, beta-Picoline, gamma-Picoline and 2,6 Lutidine are very soluble in water and completely miscible with alcohol and ethyl ether. Refined 2,4 Lutidine is soluble to the extent of about 20% in water and very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers.

KOPPERS
Tar and Chemical Division
Koppers Company, Inc.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

production. Inability to accumulate inventory reserves has kept the market in an exceedingly tight position.

Gamma — Dyestuffs have taken stocks as soon as produced. Output has been constantly under pressure with no easement in sight for supply situation.

Maleic—Heavy demand, mostly for synthetic resins and protective coatings has exceeded production. The market maintained a definitely tight position.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Market position firm at the recent advance. More benzol has permitted some expansion in production although progress was limited in some directions on account of insufficient labor. A steady miscellaneous consuming inquiry has kept stocks down.. Anilin salt was available at former quotations.

Benzidin Base — No easement in buying conditions could be noted. Production is improving gradually but so far it has not affected the supply situation.

Diethylanilin—Firm backed up by higher prices for basic material and a steady consuming demand. Supply position continued tight.

Nitronaphthalene — Production restricted through stringency in naphthalene. Stocks low with output said to be under contract.

Phthalic Anhydride—Production has been of better dimensions although improvement has been restricted owing to the tight position in crude naphthalene. Demand is expanding along with the increased activity in the automobile and other consuming industries, where synthetic resins are essential for enamel finishes.

Coaltar Colors

Production has been gradually increased without having much effect on inventories. The production program has met obstacales in some plants through the continued shortage of labor and the constant delay in replacing machinery parts. The demand was active and the presure for shipments from the consuming industries has kept stocks at a relatively low level. Current export inquiry is considerably beyond the limit of available stocks. Recent advances is some basic material prices have lent additional strength to the dyestuff situation.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Buys Staten Island Plant

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J., has acquired a plant at St. Charles, Staten Island, N. Y., for production of resin emulsions, quaternaries and alkyl naphthas.

The company also announces that Clifford R. Smith, Onyx Southern sales representative before he joined the Chemical Warfare Service, has reopened his Atlanta office and will represent the company in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and Mississippi.

Int'l Nickel Adds Mason to Research Staff

R. W. Mason, jr., formerly associated with the Iithium Company, Newark, N. J., has joined the development and research division of the International Nickel Company, Ltd., New York. He will serve in the Detroit office as metallurgist and consultant to consumers and producers on the use of nickel in ferrous and non-ferrous castings.

Synthetic Rubber Output Increased in Canada

The government-owned synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, Ont., Canada, is producing 100,000 pounds of synthetic rubber annually, 18 percent more than its designed capacity, according to the Reconstruction Minister. A year ago the plant was producing only one type of Buna-S rubber, but now is turning out four, plus three types of Buna-S latex.

Textile Institute Names Dean

Dr. George H. Coleman, professor of chemistry at the University of Iowa, has been appointed dean of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. With the appointment, he becomes first dean of the institute.

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Xylol, Five Degree
Xylol, Ten Degree
Xylol, Industrial
Solvent Naphtha
Crude Heavy Solvent Naphtha
Refined Solvents
CRUDE PYRIDINE BASES
TAR ACIDS
Phenol, Technical 90%
Phenol, Technical 80%
Cresol, U.S.P.
Orthocresol
Metaparacresol
Cresol, Resin Grade
Cresol, Plasticizer Grade
Cresylic Acid
Xylenols, Special Fraction
Tar Acid Oils
NAPHTHALENE
Crude 74° & 78° C.M.P.
Refined 79.5° C.M.P.
AMMONIUM SULPHATE
COAL TAR PRODUCTS
Crude Coal Tar
Refined Coal Tar
Creosote Oils
Creosote Solutions
Coal Tar Heavy Oils
Coal Tar Saturants
Road Tars
Coal Tar Pitches
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Merrell Resigns OIT Chemicals Div. Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Mark Merrell, assistant chief of the Health Supplies and Chemicals Division of the Office of International Trade, has resigned to enter private business as a representative of firms engaged in the exportation of drugs and chemicals.

Mr. Merrell first entered government service in 1933 in the NRA days when he was in charge of the administration of the codes for the drug industry. He continued in government service in various capacities until the establishment of the old Office of Production Management in 1940, when he became the first drug man in this agency. He continued as chief of the drug unit of the War Production Board, successor to OPM, until 1942 when he transferred to the Lend-Lease Administration as assistant chief of the Health Supplies and Chemicals Division. He remained in that capacity through the various reorganizations of the BEW, OEW, FEA, and finally the OIT.

Mr. Merrell has not decided whether his offices will be located in New York or Washington. For the present he is located at McLean, Va.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Names Seattle Manager

Lester D. Berger jr. has been appointed manager of a new Seattle, Wash., office of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Berger has been with the organization since 1940, and before the war was located at the company's main office. He served in the Navy during the war as a Lieutenant Commander with the South Atlantic Fleet.

Union Bag & Paper to Build Plant in Savannah

The Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New Jersey, plans the construction of a plant in Savannah, Ga., for the manufacture of kraft corrugated shipping containers, Alexander Calder, president, has announced. The new plant, which is expected to be in operation early next year, will cost approximately $2,750,000.

Chemical Salesmen To Golf July 23

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold a golf tournament at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 23. Reservations are in charge of Jack Seidler, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., 260 West Broadway, N. Y. Reservations will close on Friday, July 19, 1946.

Pitts. Plate Glass Unit's Plant Resumes Operations

Operations were resumed last week at the Barberton, Ohio, plant of the Columbia chemical division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, following settlement of a two-months strike of approximately 1,600 plant workers. Capacity production is expected to be reached by the end of July. The plant produces soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine, bicarbonate of soda and rubber pigments.

Benzoates Booklet Revised

The Seydel Chemical Company, 225 Mercer street, Jersey City 2, N. J., has published a new and revised edition of its informative Treatise on Benzoates. This booklet comprises a concise history of benzoic acid and benzoates with special reference to their use as preservatives, including the matter of the referee board of 1909, a tribulation of State regulations on the use of benzoate of soda in foods, and directions for using benzoates as preservatives. Copies of the booklet may be got free at request to the company.

Monsanto Leases Plant

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has leased the government-owned chemical warfare service plant at Monsanto, Ill. Company officials said they would spend approximately $1,000,000 on alterations and additions to the plant for manufacture of products which have been under research study or process development.

Little Inc. Adds Four to Staff

Recent additions to the staff of Arthur D. Little Inc., industrial research organization, Cambridge, Mass., include Daniel Reid Weedon jr., packaging specialist; Dr. Colin C. Reid, organic chemist; Dr. George P. Fulton, biologist, and Garvin Bawden jr., market analyst.

Mr. Weedon, prior to joining Little, was a partner in Package Materials Laboratories Inc., after discharge from the Navy as a Lieutenant Commander in November, 1945. Dr. Reid was previously instructor in chemistry at Williams College and research chemist at Sprague Electric Company. Dr. Fulton was recently discharged from the Army and Mr. Bawden from the Navy.

Vanadium Ores Output Declined in 1945

Production of vanadium ores in 1945, measured by receipts at mills, dropped to 2,963,913 pounds, a decline of 563,141 pounds from the 1944 output, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

Mine shipments of ores and concentrates in 1945 was 2,963,913 pounds compared with 3,527,054 pounds in 1944. In 1943, 5,586,492 pounds were shipped, against 4,439,130 pounds in 1942 and 2,513,051 pounds in 1941.

German Academy of Science Set Up in Berlin by Russia

The German Academy of Science has been opened in Berlin by Russian military authorities, to replace the Prussian Academy of Science. With Professor Johannes Stroux, rector of the University of Berlin, as its president, the new academy will be under the direction of the German Administration for Popular Education, a civilian organization set up by the Soviet authorities.

Mineral Atlas Of World Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

A cooperative agreement under which the Bureau of Mines and the University of Maryland will prepare a World Mineral Atlas has been announced by Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines, and H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland.

Trumbull to Leave Owens-Illinois Glass

Howard A. Trumbull, sales promotion manager of the glass container division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, will resign August 1 to enter business as a consumer research consultant. His organization will be known as National Family Opinion.

Stevens Technology Appoints Jacobus Chemistry Professor

Dr. David D. Jacobus, former faculty member at the Stevens Institute of Technology, and more recently on the staff of the radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will return to Stevens in September as professor of chemistry.

Southern Paperboard Elects Ernest Rossiter President

Ernest Rossiter, formerly president of the St. Lawrence Corporation, Montreal, Canada, has been elected president of the Southern Paperboard Corporation, succeeding George E. Dyke, who becomes chairman of the board.

Advance Solvents Names Maglio to New Position

The Advance Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, New York, has named A. Martin Maglio director of the Jersey City laboratories and pilot plant. He was formerly manager of the pilot plant.

Atlas Powder Names Frome, Eliason to Board

The Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has elected to the board of directors W. G. Frome, general manager of the explosives department, and T. M. Eliason, treasurer of the company.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was little activity in the market for textile and leather chemicals last week. Producers and consumers preferred to await the outcome of the OPA legislation.

Conditions in sizing materials continued firm, with the production of corn starch and derivatives now assured during this month by the delivery of government corn loaned to processors. Market was firm at the recent advance in prices for dextrins and starches. Potato starch grinders have resumed operations and this was expected to slightly improve the supply situation during the next few weeks. However, it was stated that the production would be limited and far below requirements. Consuming inquiry for tapioca flour continued urgent, though business was stalemated pending the status of OPA. Offerings of tapioca for shipment from Brazil were reported sharply reduced lately with asking prices far above former ceilings. Sales of rejected manioc meal were reported at concessions for industrial purposes. CPA's latest compilation of products still under control issued July 8 included tapioca flour under M 333 and vegetable tanning materials under M 277.

Business in tanning materials continued slow. Tanners were said to be practically out of the market and little improvement was expected until early in September. The scarcity of hides was a deterrent factor in the consumption of tanning materials and may result in the reduced consumption of these materials during the balance of the year. It was stated that some tanners were planning to operate on a part time basis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
295.8	295.8	288.4	293.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Demand against contracts continued active. Trading was light because surplus material was scarce. Contract prices were unchanged and no variation is expected during the third quarter.

Soda, Acetate—Deliveries against orders were in good request. Market was unchanged and steady. Supplies were not large.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Consumers absorbed a good volume on previous contracts. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Zinc Dust—Production totaled 2,298 short tons in March compared with 1,954 tons in February. Stocks on hand were 1,413 tons at the end of March.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Demand continued urgent, but with production low, supplies were scanty and deliveries behind schedules. Makers allocated stocks for a more equitable distribution.

Albumen, Egg—Interest in edible grades was restricted to small lots for immediate requirements. Trading was light and spasmodic. Orders for large quantities could have slightly shaded ceilings, it was stated. Department of Agriculture, July 9, increased its purchase program for dried whole eggs from 69,000,000 to 76,500,000 pounds to meet foreign commitments. Slightly more than 68,000,000 pounds have been purchased since the program was announced late in January. This is equivalent to nearly 7,000,000 cases of shell eggs.

Dextrin, Corn—This market was firm at the recent advance in quotations of 85c. per cwt. Canary was increased to $5.931 per cwt. bags, carlots and white to $5.861 per cwt., same basis. Demand was heavy with the delivery of production confined against former orders. Processors are operating mills on corn obtained from the government and were said to have sufficient supplies of the grain for production during this month.

Egg, Yolk—Scarcity of sugar, syrup, flour and other ingredients used in the baking and confectionery trades, continued to restrict demand for yolk. Supplies on the spot were fairly liberal and adequate to meet consuming requirements. Large lots it was reported were available at slightly below ceilings.

Starch, Corn—Demand continued to exceed supplies. Output was going forward at a good rate. Government corn has replenished processors' inventories to enable them to continue the production during this month. Prices were firm at the recent advance, which were retroactive to April 11. Pearl was increased to $4.971 per cwt., bags carlots, and $5.071 in less carlots; powdered, $5.081 per cwt. in carlots, and $5.181 in less than carlots. Visible corn supply declined 1,194,000 bushels to 13,720,000 bushels for the week ended July 6, compared with 10,516,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Arrivals of cornstarch were reported at 1,939 bags at New York from Buenos Aires, last week.

Starch, Potato—Mills in Maine were reported in production and offering shipments in a limited way on the basis of 16c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. works. Some trading was reported at this figure. Consuming demand was active, with supplies light and far below requirements.

Tapioca Flour—Business was stalemated pending OPA legislation last week. Buying interest was keen, but buyers preferred to await developments in the OPA situation. Reports from Brazil indicated a firmer market with sellers offering sparingly at quotations for first grades at about 10c. per pound, f.o.b. there. Some business was reported in the low grades for shipment. Arrivals of manioc meal were heavy last week, and totaled 70,050 bags at New York. Some insect infected meal was reported sold at 5¼c. per pound, for industrial uses. Imports of tapioca flour were reported at 2,000 bags from Porto Plata and 865 bags from Brazil at New York last week.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Steady demand continued to absorb the production against former orders. Market was firm with tanners showing an active inquiry.

Divi Divi—This market was quiet though steady. Consuming inquiry was light. Primary markets were reported firm as supplies were scarce. Arrivals were noted at 5,115 bags at New York last week, and were consigned against former orders.

Myrobalans—Quietness prevailed in this market last week, as tanners withheld interest in replacements. Shipments were offered freely and quotations easy at primary centers. Imports totaled 4,400 bags at New York last for delivery on prior contracts.

Quebracho Extract—Although trading was reported light, primary markets continued firm. Offerings for-near by and forward delivery were reported scarce. Heavy arrivals continued last week and some 52,260 bags were noted at Atlantic coast ports for delivery against former contracts.

Tara Powder — Supplies on spot were scarce and the market was firm. Offerings of pods for shipments were quoted sharply above recent ceilings, with buyers showing little interest.

Valonia—Business was reported inactive. Asking prices were considered too high in comparison with competing materials, and offerings, it was stated, would have to be reduced sharply to interest tanners. Cups were quoted nominally at $65 per ton landed New York.

Wattle Bark—With makers reported out of production until early September, this market continued quiet, though buying interest continued keen. Reports from producing centers also stated that there was a noticable scarcity of burlap bags. Arrivals of extract totaled 14,750 bags and 605 bales of bark at New York last week, and were delivered against contracts made some time ago.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The Office of Price Administration may have died on June 30, but some congressional practitioners continued to apply first aid to what other doctors in Congress declared to be the corpus delecti. This pullmotor activity in the Senate at least delayed the wake and prevented final funeral services from being held. As this is being written, it appears that a coffin is being readied for the permanent interment of OPA.

The drug and fine chemical industries for the most part continued to hold the old OPA price line pending future developments that would affect their costs of production. During the period of waiting just ended, menthol advanced, and penicillin, tetraethyl orthosilicate, nicotinic acid and epinephrine declined. The glycerin market invoiced deliveries at prices prevailing on date of shipments —which last week were the old OPA ceilings. The Senate "rider" which would have set silver bullion prices sharply higher failed when an attempt was made last week to attach the "rider" to the Treasury appropriation bill. The House proposal to continue the present price was thus left in the saddle.

While the drug and fine chemical industry held the old OPA price line, other ideas regarding prices prevailed in the minds of some who are merchants and not producers. One prominent and distinguished member of that category stated the ideas of such merchants in this manner:—

Prices, of necessity, must go up, but there is a reluctance to put these into effect, and with a tremendous backlog of orders, the disposition is to get these out of the way before undertaking new business. Prices from now on must be on a basis commensurate with costs, and we foresee many price rises. At the same time, the general disposition on the part of manufacturers is to hold the line on the lowest possible level as a safeguard against runaway inflation. Export demands are enormous, but the general disposition is to fill domestic requirements first.

The May statistics compared with the April data on alcohol become especially interesting by reason of the fact that OPA ceilings died just when the alcohol industry was daily awaiting an OPA price ceiling rise to cover higher production costs. These May vs. April data show:—Ethyl alcohol, production down 2,543,266 gallons; withdrawals, tax paid, down 346,343 gallons, and tax free, up 1,138,872 gallons; stocks, down 5,149,479 gallons. Completely denatured ,production up 337,261 gallons; withdrawals, up 335,746 gallons; stocks, up 19,361 gallons. Specially denatured, production up 285,624 gallons; withdrawals, up 67,044 gallons; stocks, down 3,318,546 gallons.

Acid, Aminoacetic—Leading producers confirmed quotations as unchanged.

Acid, Benzoic—Not in heavy supply but shipments from the producers take care of all immediate needs of a pressing sort. The price level remains free from change.

Acid, Citric—In very good request considering the curtailed amount of other raw materials which is the lot of numerous consumers of the acid.

Acid, Gallic—In good request that accounts well for the current moderate production of the producers. Undertones were very firm.

Acid, Mandelic—Takings on the part of most manufacturing consumers constituted good business and contributed to the full stability prevailing in prices as confirmed by the makers.

Acid, Nicotinic—One of the leading producers offers this item at the lower quotation of $6 per kilo.

Acid, Salicylic—Stocks remained conservative in all respects and while production was at good-sized totals, it trailed the consumption powers of manufacturing consumers.

Acid, Tartaric—Domestic manufacturers reported a very steady movement into consuming channels at full prices and without the hindering effects of aggressive competition.

Adeps Lanae—More competition has developed as stocks have increased and the drive for more sales gained. Quoted prices were said to be subject to possible shading on firm business.

Agar—Dependence on domestic production seems likely for some time to come unless the situation in Japan shall loosen up and former large exportations of the native Japanese product be resumed.

Alcohol—The following data were released last week by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and compared production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol in May, 1946, and May, 1945:—

Alcohol Data: May

	Proof gallons	
Production—	1946	1945
Ethyl	23,691,788	58,000,638
*Completely denatured	418,276	4,832,364
*Specially denatured	13,433,967	41,785,745
	Wine gallons	
Withdrawals—	1946	1945
Ethyl,† tax paid	8,478,628	4,663,886
tax free	25,930,269	92,661,149
Completely denatured	398,532	5,110,582
Specially denatured	15,720,940	42,134,517
Stocks—		
Ethyl†	113,168,774	123,541,428
Completely denatured	58,477	296,506
Specially denatured	9,948,830	17,843,968

* Wine gallons.
† Proof gallons.

Ammonia Benzoate—No surplus of stocks was in hand nor was any in sight. Production was taken up promptly and acted to the full support of prevailing spot quotations.

Ammonia Bromide—In its usually good request and fully firm according to local reports last week. The supply was not over abundant in some quarters.

Argols—Importers in this country took the view that prices abroad were still on the high side and it was felt that transactions with sellers at the sources of supply will be effected at lower price levels.

Atropine—Both alkaloid and sulphate held a firm price position although the immediate demand was routine in character. No general distribution of stocks among the usual suppliers has yet been achieved.

Brucine—"Outside" market operators were reported getting a 2c. to 3c. per pound premium over the domestic first hands, this because of the fact, as reported by brokers attempting to do business with the domestic producers, that domestic production is negligible.

Camphor—One formerly prominent operator in Japanese camphor stated that talk of supplies becoming available from the Far West was "chatter." Domestic production was reported far below demands. It was hoped that U.S.P. powder would be available in sufficient quantity to take care of most consumers' needs. Tablets were in very short supply and production over the balance of the year will be parceled out to keep some supplies available at all times in all sections. Production cost has risen sharply and prices on synthetic camphor were believed due for a rise.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans last week totaled 5,665 bags for a weight of 849,750 pounds. Total arrivals since January 1 became 784,950 bags for a weight of 117,742,500 bags. This total compared with 975,579 bags for a weight of 146,336,850 pounds during the corresponding period in 1945.

Demand for oil exceeded supply by a wide margin and producers had a large backlog of orders with which to contend in addition to new business proposed daily. Ability to get beans shipped from the source is at least one key to the present situation when imports of beans are running so far behind those a year ago. It is largely a transport problem that Brazil should solve; it is certainly nothing that local importers can do much about.

Chicago, July 10.—Castor oil prices, are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

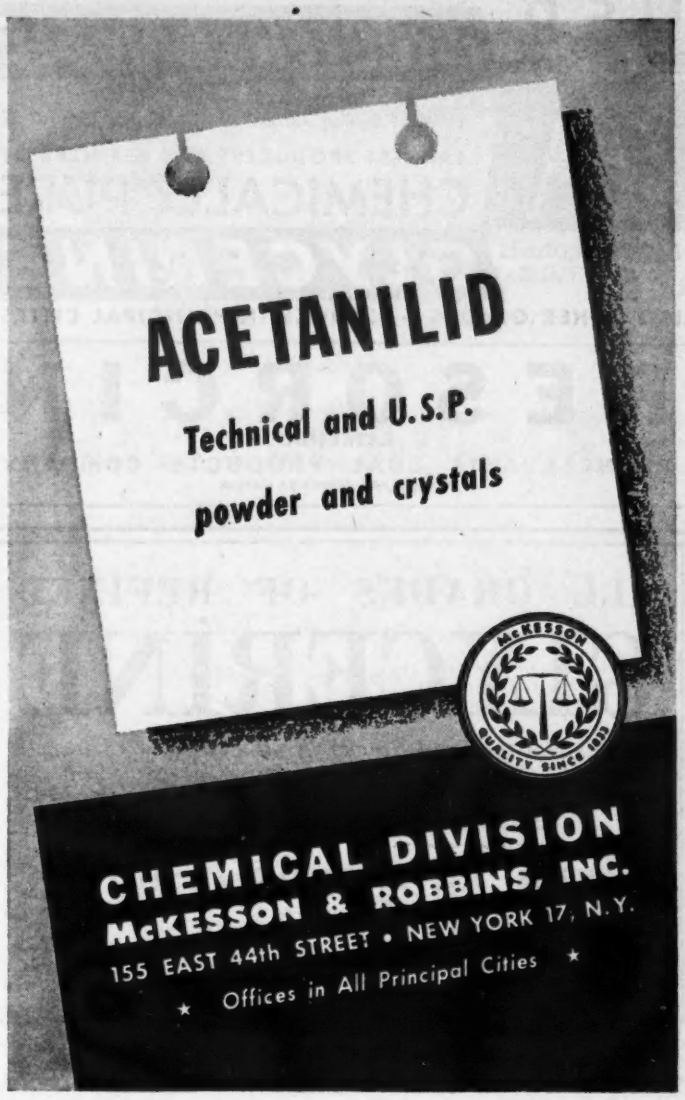
Acid, nicotinic, 50c. per kilo.
Epinephrine, synthetic, 5c. per lb.
Penicillin, 12c. per 100,000 units.
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, 12c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
218.9	218.1	213.4	217.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Codliver Oil—Norway had a large carryover of the production during the war-years. Production in 1946 was one of the largest on record. According to one of the largest importers, it was hoped that the above mentioned conditions would result in the total relief from scarcity but the contrary is actually the case. The shortage in oils and fat throughout the world left a ready market for these Norwegian supplies and they are now practically exhausted. While it is believed that sufficient supplies are in hand here fully to meet next season's needs, no surplus of oil is likely nor expected and there is a strong possibility that before new production becomes available next Spring, late demands will find prices rising. At least, that is the picture painted by an importer of substantial prominence in the trade.

Corn Syrup—The higher prices set by the domestic makers constituted levels far below those demanded and secured by sellers of imported merchandise. The rise effected on domestic syrup values was highly conservative and the reconstitution of OPA in some form was probably not a forgotten possibility when the advance was determined.

Cream of Tartar—An importation of 300 barrels from Barcelona, Spain was reported last week.

Epinephrine—The price on this N. F. article was sightly more attractive at a minimum of 70c. per pound.

Fishliver Oils—To aid in relieving the market of some of its at present short supply position, 69 drums of shark liver oil arrived from Buenos Aires, Argentina, last week. The market continued active in demand and low in supply.

San Francisco, July 10.—The supply situation on fishliver oils remains unchanged. Offerings are light, the market quiet.

Gelatin—Statistics covering production, shipments and stocks of edible, pharmaceutical, photographic, and technical gelatin during the month of May, 1946, and 1945, and released by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:—

Gelatin Data: May

	Pounds	
	1946	1945
Production—		
Edible	2,271,425	3,345,000
Pharmaceutical	368,329	275,000
Photographic	972,553	829,000
Technical	212,975	128,000
Total	3,825,282	3,345,000
Shipments—		
Edible	2,299,527	1,679,000
Pharmaceutical	340,672	284,000
Photographic	799,231	716,000
Technical	198,146	354,000
Total	3,637,576	3,033,000
Stocks—		
Edible	2,695,153	2,523,000
Pharmaceutical	426,711	367,000
Photographic	3,062,987	2,581,000
Technical	136,043	141,000
Total	6,320,894	5,612,000

Glycerin—Most sales are made with the understanding that the prices to be paid are those prevailing on the date of shipment—and at least one of the large refiners has intimated that the prices charged at that time would be the "ceiling." Of course, technically there has been no ceiling price since OPA died on June 30. But refiners still think in terms of a "ceiling" because the sale of glycerin is closely connected with the production and sale of soap and the refiners have to keep a proper balance between the production and price for soap and that of glycerin. During the period just ended, 655 drums of glycerin reached here from Buenos Aires, Argentina; 38 drums from Kingston, Jamaica, and 191 drums from Montevideo, Uruguay. Also, the latest detention report of the Food and Drug Administration mentions the detention of 240 barrels at Philadelphia as not being U.S.P. glycerin.

Chicago, July 10.—Glycerin prices are: —C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—Prices were advanced to $8.25 to $8.50 per pound. One prominent factor in menthol sales reported last week that supplies of menthol from the Far East "have proven to be a myth." Brazil was declared to be the only producer and its 20 percent crop was said not able to keep up with demand. Supplies were declared to be very short, and while consumers generally seem to be well cared for, many are trying to replenish consumed stocks since the prospects seem to indicate no relief for at least another year. This factor called the market nominal at $8.50 per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 120 cases from Santos, Brazil.

Milk Powder—Setaside for government purposes in July will be 50 percent of production; August, 40 percent. Many dealers are delivering on a quota basis in order to assist in the building of an adequate reserve of spray process skimmed milk powder. Sales to bakers have dropped some parallel with the scarcity of flour.

Penicillin — Prices were lower at 48c. per 100,000 units and the growth of competition was clearly seen. Export of bulk penicillin in limited quantities was reported now possible under licensing control of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, according to the Office of Production Administration. Production of non-injectable dosage penicillin now exceeds domestic requirements, according to CPA, and permission has been granted to export the excess. Officials said that the production increase had resulted from the development of more productive mold strains now available in quantities exceeding the capacity of the industry to process into injectable form. All domestic demand for injectable form is being met.

Quicksilver — Spot prices held steady. Stocks of domestic metal at the mines was reported at low ebb and prospective production seemed to be well engaged ahead. No further arrivals of foreign mercury were reported last week, but more was understood to be due to come forward.

San Francisco, July 10.—The quicksilver market here retains its steady tone. Inquiry remains good, but very

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little spot metal is available. Metal was being quoted between $98 and $100 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Saccharin—Demand takes all production and prevents an accumulation of normal reserves of this article. Its producers continue to maintain a steady, unchanged price at the old OPA ceiling.

Salicin—This article is still merely a memory of prewar times when Britain supplied United States wants out of material made from willow that had been obtained in Belgium as a byproduct of the basket industry of that country.

Silver—The senate 'rider' attached to the Treasury appropriation bill, by the terms of which government silver would sell at 90.3c. per ounce for two years, and then at $1.29 per ounce, was rejected July 9 by a vote of 266 to 23. It was a substitute for a House proposal to continue the present price of 71.11c. Industrial users contend that the government store of silver is the only adequate source for this critically needed metal. All chemicals derived from silver bullion continued scarce and strong.

Sugar — Distribution of sugar by primary distributors from January through May was reported to have totaled 2,356,637 short tons, raw value, which compared with 2,963,534 short tons in the corresponding period in 1945. Deliveries of 189,621 short tons (186,569 short tons in 1945) left 2,167,016 short tons for domestic consumption which, in 1945, had been 2,776,965 short tons. Stocks of sugar on hand May 31 totaled 1,065,183 short tons, raw value, which compared with 832,205 short tons on the same date in 1945.

Trade Briefs

Emerson Drug Company has named Walter B. Smith director of chain drug-store sales.

K. C. Working Chemical Company, Los Angeles, will build a new factory at Long Beach, Calif., at a cost of $150,000.

Dr. Mary B. Kirkbride has retired as associate director of the division of laboratories of the New York State Health Department.

Int'l Minerals Buys Into Wheat Products Co.

The International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has acquired one-half interest of the recently-formed Wheat Products Company, Jefferson City, Mo., and has contracted for the entire output of the Missouri firm's wheat Gluten production for its amino products division.

The new firm has started construction of a plant in Jefferson City, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000, which is expected to be ready by fall. The gluten it produces will be used by International at its amino products plant at Rossford, Ohio, for the manufacture of mono sodium glutamate.

British Insecticide Subject Of du Pont Investigation

A pilot plant for limited production of hexachlorocyclohexane is in operation at the Grasselli, N. J., plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Commercial introduction of the chemical, developed in England during the war, must await its evaluation in comparison with existing insecticides and under conditions encountered in American agriculture, according to the company.

Garman Named Vice-Chairman Of Wage Stabilization Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation of Jack G. Day as vice-chairman and public member of the National Wage Stabilization Board, to re-enter the private practice of law in Cleveland, has been announced by the President. Succeeding to the vice-chairmanship will be Phillips L. Garman, whose appointment as a public member was announced recently.

Squibb Names Wandell Director of Purchases

Francis A. Wandell, formerly assistant to the director of the manufacturing laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has been appointed director of purchases for the company.

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Antistrike Bills Introduced in House

OPD Washington Bureau

Several congressmen, lead by Representative Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, have introduced identical bills in the house to prohibit work stoppages which would endanger public health and safety. Joining Mr. Herter in the legislation (H. R. 6912) were representatives John W. Heselton of Massachusetts, Robert Hale of Maine, James C. Auchincloss of New Jersey, and Clifford P. Case of New Jersey.

The bills would give the President authority to determine which work stoppages fit that category and provides for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes if other settlement processes failed. The Attorney General would be given power to seek court action, such as an injunction, to enforce the act.

Cancer Research Aided By Government Grants

OPD Washington Bureau

A total of approximately $50,000 in grants-in-aid to several American universities for cancer research, has been approved by the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council.

Greil Drug Purchases Mentho-Mulsion Co.

The Greil Drug & Chemical Company, recently incorporated in Pittsburgh, has purchased the Mentho-Mulsion Company, Atlanta, for $67,500. The Pittsburgh company will open a plant in Atlanta to manufacture its full line of drug products and continue producing the products of Mentho-Mulsion.

Philipp Bros. Chemical, Inc., Formed to Operate Dept.

Philipp Brothers, Inc., has elected the following officers: — Chairman of board, S. Bendheim; president, S. Ullmann; vice-president and secretary, A. Gruenebaum; vice-president, L. Forchheimer; assistant secretary, J. A. Marchant; treasurer, L. Jesselson; assistant treasurer, M. Lonner; comptroller, F. Kramer, and S. Bendheim, chairman of the board.

The chemical department will be operated by Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., with the following officers: —President, S. Bendheim; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Bendheim and vice-presidents, B. L. Landers and W. J. Kramer.

Pennsylvania Salt Names Lea Advertising Manager

Sydney L. W. Lea, recently released from active duty as an Army Captain, has been named manager of advertising of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. At the same time, Anne Hurlbrink was named assistant advertising manager. Mr. Lea succeeds Mrs. Ethel Serfas Klingman, who is retiring. He was assistant to George B. Beitzel, now vice-president in charge of sales, before joining the Army in 1940.

Hollingshead Names Lederer Biological Lab Director

Dr. H. G. Lederer has been appointed director of the biological laboratories of R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, chemical specialties manufacturer, Camden, N. J. For ten years Dr. Lederer was head of the Lederer Bacteriological Labaratories, Philadelphia.

Nat'l Agricultural Forms Export Dept.

The National Agricultural & Metallic Pulverizing Company, Elkton, Md., has formed an export sales department to specialize in distributing DDT insecticides to Central and South America and throughout the United States.

The director of research into new concentrations and combinations of the insecticide for Latin American trade is Dr. Richard Heubner. According to the company, a 10 percent solution of DDT will be the most common export item, but production facilities for compounding mixtures up to 50 percent are now in operations.

Huyck Heads Pharmacy Department at Columbia

Dr. Clement Lee Huyck has been appointed professor of pharmacy at Columbia University college of pharmacy, succeeding Professor Curtis P. Wimmer, who has been designated professor emeritus. Dr. Huyck, formerly research chemist in charge of new products for the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, was more recently senior pharmacist with the Winthrop Chemical Company at its laboratories in Albany, N. Y.

Bianco Succeeds McComb in CPA Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Francesco M. Bianco has been named acting director of the procurement policy division of the Civilian Production Administration, succeeding Malcolm S. McComb, who resigned to accept a position with the Office of Military Government in Berlin.

Trade Briefs

Fine Organics Inc., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and disinfectants, New York, has named Robert S. Gyory as executive manager.

Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 169,991 shares of common stock.

Medicinal Creosote and Guaiacol Products

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CREOSOTE CARBONATE, N. F.
POTASSIUM CREOSOTE SULFONATE
BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE, U. S. P.

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GUAIACOL CARBONATE, N. F. (Crystals)
GUAIACOL CRYSTALS, N. F.
GUAIACOL LIQUID, N. F.
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POTASSIUM GUAIACOL SULFONATE, N. F. (Crystals)

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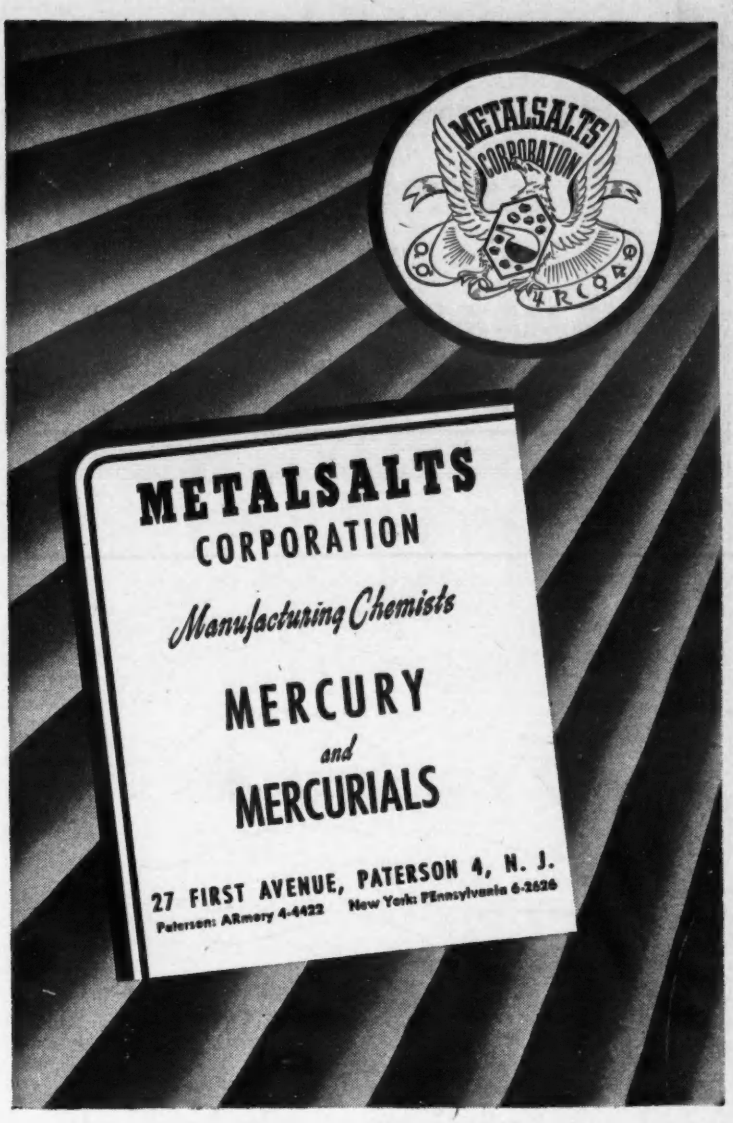

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Patents Office Lists 434 Free Patents

A list of 434 unexpired patents which have been "dedicated" to the public by government agencies, corporations and individual inventors has been issued by the Patent Office, Department of Commerce. These patents are available for use by the public without payment of royalties, licensing agreement, or other arrangement with the owners. A large number of the patents were developed by the Department of Agriculture and are chiefly applicable to agricultural pursuits, and also include a process for fireproofing and waterproofing materials, wire bale-ties, bags for fruits and vegetables and many insecticide compounds.

Copies of the list, entitled "Dedicated Patents," may be obtained free from the Commissioner of Patents, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Bulk Penicillin Exports In Small Lots Allowed

Output of bulk penicillin has reached the point where limited quantities are available for export under the licensing control of the office of international trade of the Department of Commerce, according to the Civilian Production Administration.

Lever Bros. Names McManus Treasurer

Michael A. McManus has been elected treasurer of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, succeeding Arthur F. MacIntyre, recently named vice-president in charge of finance.

Hein Joins Excel Pharmacal

Henry F. Hein has joined the Excel Pharmacal Company, New York, as manager of sales and distribution.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 5

DIESEL OIL—62,100 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
DIVI-DIVI—556 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 4,560 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
EUCALYPTUS OIL—55 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; 8 dms, Geo Lueders & Co; 17 dms, Commercial Banking Corp; 30 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 5 dms, S B Penick & Co; 18 dms, J McCoy Co; 5 dms, J Manheimer; 3 dms, General Drug Co
FENNEL SEED—115 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 154 bgs, Peek & Velsor; 30 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co; 59 bgs, E Meer & Co
FISH MEAL—1,391 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
FLEASEED HUSK—373 bgs, T M Duche & Sons; 138 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 133 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 133 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 133 bgs, Peek & Velsor
FUEL OIL—1,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
GAS OIL—66,459 bbls, First National Oil Corp
GERANIUM OIL—5 cks, Manufacturers Trust Co
GINGER—90 bgs, Angus Mackey & Co; 90 bgs, P H Brandt & Co; 36 Bgs, G T German; 120 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 231 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 65 bgs, J A Manton & Co; 112 bgs, Volkart Bros; 112 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 34 bgs, Chile Products Corp; 90 bgs, Ben Hur Products Co; 56 bgs, R T Srench Co; 123 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 56 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 231 bgs, C T Wilson & Co; 100 bgs, O Gerdau Co
GLANDS—22 cks, Sterling Drug Co; 253 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co; 12 bbls, International Commercial Co; 43 bbls, Eli Lilly & Co
GLUCOSE—116 cks, Eugenio Lang
GLUE, HIDE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products; stock, 453 bls, Herman Hollander; 186 bls, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
GUAIACWOOD—1 cs, Heyden Chemical Corp
GLYCERIN—10 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 38 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies
GYPSUM—2,281 tons, Lawrence Portland Cement Co; 5,504 tons, United States Gypsum Co
IPECAC ROOT—6 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co
KARAYA GUM—570 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co; 228 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 666 bgs, J B Gruman Co; 200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
KETRA GUM—12 bls, Herman Weber & Co
LABDANUM GUM—5 cs, New York Trust Co; 2 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
LARKSPUR SEED—11 bgs
LAVENDER SPIKE OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co
LIME OIL—8 cs, Florasynth Laboratories; 6 cs, Victory Shipping Co
LIVER EXTRACT—21 cs, Armour & Co
MANIOC FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc; meal, 10,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 1,667 bgs, Advance Chemical Co; 1,666 bgs, World Commodities, Inc; 5,000 bgs, Galban & Co; 6,668 bgs, United Distillers of America; 6,754 bgs, Jerome International Corp; 12,597 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc; 15,702 bgs, Anasac Corp
MENTHOL—106 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co; 14 cs, J Berlage & Co
MICA—144 cs, Mineral & Insulation Co; 531 bgs, F D Pitts Co; 98 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp; 375 cs, A O Schoomaker Insulation Co; 34 cs, Aschs Wila Mica Co; 23 cs, Sussex Trading Co; 53 cs, J F Garneau Co
MUSK—1 cs, Kane Import Corp; 1 cs, Arles Co
MYROBALANS—3,333 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter; 1,066 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp
OITICICA OIL—496 dms, Brown Linseed Corp; 128 dms, W R Grace & Co; 1,500 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc; 476 dms, L N Jackson & Co; 516 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
ORANGE OIL, BITTER—4 cs, Geo Lueders & Co; 3 cs, S B Penick & Co; sweet, 33 cs, Victory Shipping Co; 69 cs, Consumers Import Co
OURICURY WAX—175 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch; 306 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 170 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 238 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 56 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 11 bgs, Tunley & Co
PALM OIL—1,253 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PAPAIN—26 cs, S B Penick & Co; 212 cs
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Joensson & Cross
PERILLO GUM—63 bgs, H A Astlett & Co; 26 cs, 108 bgs, Chicle Development Co
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co; 6 dms, Irving Trust Co; 50 cs, P R Dreyer
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,764 bls, Cities Service Oil Co; 116,658 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
PIMENTO—160 bgs, Victory Shipping Co; 240 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co; 214 bgs, A G Dunn; 80 bgs, C L Huisking & Co; 200 bgs, Angus Mackey & Co; 72 bgs, W E Martin Co; 150 bgs, J A Manton & Co; 143 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; leaf oil, 3 dms, J A Manton & Co; 7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—770 bls, United States Commercial Co; 1,850 bls
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,881 bgs, International Products Corp; 11,379 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co; chips, Tannin Product Export Co
ROSADINHA GUM—61 cs, H A Astlett & Co; 32 cs, Littlejohn & Co
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, P R Dreyer; 6 dms, G F Doherty Co; 4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 3 dms, Felton Chemical Co; 18 dms, Roberts & Co; 9 dms, Trubek Laboratories; 2 dms, Ungerer & Co
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—5 bls, Otto Gardau Co; 8 bls, S B Penick & Co
SASSAFRAS OIL—24 dms, Geismar & Co
SCHEELITE—500 bgs, Sussex Trading Co; 41 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp
SHARK LIVER OIL—61 dms, Week, Nibecker, Inc; 8 dms, Borden Co
SOAP BARK EXTRACT—19 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
SODA CARBONATE—460 bgs, Yardley & Co
SODA NITRATE—6,281 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—185 bbls, H Kohnstamm & Co
SORVA GUM—100 cs, Earle Bros; 1,406 cs, Otis Astoria Corp; 247 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 387 cs, H A Astlett & Co; 613 cs, Chicle Development Co; 44 cs, Levis & Kahn, Inc; 160 cs, I W Dumont Co
STEARIC ACID, BLOCK—320 bgs, Commercial Banking Corp
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—3 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co; 8 bls, J H Hopkins & Co
TANGARINE OIL—6 cs, Polak & Schwarz
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; liver, 500 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co; 2,038 bgs, International Commercial Co
TANTALITE ORE—1,133 bgs, Philipp Bros
TAPIOCA FLOUR—966 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc; 834 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
THEOBROMINE—246 cs, Monsanto Chemical Co
TONKA BEANS—24 bbls, S B Penick & Co
TURMERIC—122 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co;

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COUMARIN Monsanto is a synthetic odor principle used to enhance the bouquet of soaps and perfumes—also to amplify the delicate aroma of vanillin.

METHYL SALICYLATE, U.S.P., Monsanto synthetic oil of wintergreen, is used to impart a pleasant odor to soaps for pets.

SAMPLES are available. However, they are in limited supply because of present economic disruptions beyond Monsanto's control. Contact the nearest Monsanto Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Mo. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

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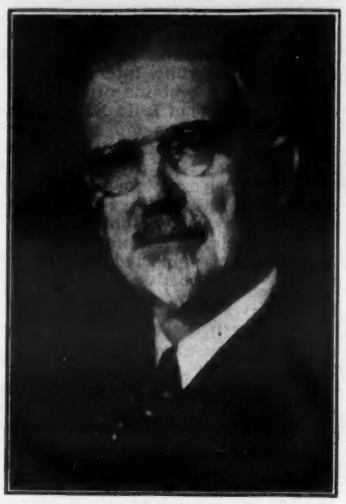

Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe, chemical engineer and president of the Chemists' Club, New York, last week received the Messel Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry at a ceremony held in London.

25 bgs, Gillespie & Co; 77 bgs, W & A Leaman; 105 bgs, M E Schoen Corp

VANADIUM ORE—2,170 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America

VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna

WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp; 669 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co; 200 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp

WATTLE BARK—605 bls; extract, 997 bgs, Vermilye Co; 3,046 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 1,980 bgs, Littlejohn & Co; 1,026 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co; 1,542 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co; 1,016 bgs, Barkey Importing Co

WOOL GREASE—6 dms

ZIRCON—2,290 bgs, Bank of New South Wales

Baltimore

BONES—1,559 bgs, Armour & Co

CASSIA—66 bls, McCormick & Co

CHROME ORE—2,251 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Co; 2,250 tons, Mutual Chemical Co

COPRA—1,149 tons, Commodity Credit Corp

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, International Products Co; 2,046 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 18,657 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp

WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—1,013 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 5,128 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp

Boston

CARNAUBA WAX—100 bgs, K J Quinn & Co

CASEIN—200 bgs, First National Bank

CASSIA—100 bls, D & L Slade

GLUESTOCK—252 bdls, First National Bank

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,717 bgs, American Tanners Ltd

Chicago

TUCUM KERNELS—13,846 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods

Cincinnati

CASSIA—200 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co

PIMENTO—200 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co

Detroit

ALOE—300 cs, Parke, Davis & Co

FLEASEED HUSK—133 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co

GLANDS—24 tcs, Parke, Davis & Co

KOLA NUTS—55 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co

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CARNAUBA WAX—125 bgs, T G Cooper & Co

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, A M Collins Mfg Co; 1,000 bgs, Perkins Glue Co

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CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, T G Cooper & Co

GLYCERIN—191 dms, Second National Bank; 99 dms, Neumont Paper Co; 98 dms, Harshaw Chemical Co; 260 dms, Bristol-Myers Co; 198 dms, Wyeth, Inc

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,596 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co

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ZIRCON SAND—4,000 bgs, Orefractons, Inc

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GOLDEN YELLOW CAROTENE . . The Vitamin A Nature Supplies In Fruits and Vegetables

FTC Trade Rules

—Continued from page 5

of any interested person made in connection with formal proceedings.

Trial Examiners

Rule XIV, relating to trial examiners, has been much modified. It now sets out in eight items the powers of these officers much as provided in section 7 (a) of the new Act, omitting, however, certain powers which the Commission has no authority to delegate until said section shall become effective next December. Among new duties now to devolve upon each trial examiner under this rule are the holding, by consent of the parties, of settlement conferences; and the submission, in addition to his recommended findings of fact, of his recommended conclusions of law and a form or order. This rule also makes express provision safeguarding the independence of the trial examiners.

Rule XV, on hearings in formal proceedings, is on enlargement of the former Rule XII. A new paragraph "(a)" expressly preserves to respondents rights which, insofar as Federal Trade Commission proceedings are concerned, have been theirs under the provisions, or the necessary implication, of the Federal Trade Commission Act. A new Paragraph "(d)" makes express provision for disqualification of a trial examiner, either upon his own initiative, of upon affidavits of disqualification, and after a hearing. Provision is made by Paragraph "(f)" for the making of a record as to any matter of which the trial examiner may take official notice.

Evidence

The new rule XVIII, on evidence, is a modification of the former rule XVII. A new paragraph sets forth in express terms principles long followed by the Commission: the burden of proof shall rest upon the proponent of any proposition; trial examiners are expressly required to base their recommendations upon the greater weight of evidence; to admit relevant, material and competent evidence, to exclude irrelevant and repetitious evidence, and to recommend no order except upon consideration of the whole record and except as such order may be supported by, and be in accordance with, reliable, competent and substantial evidence. This rule also requires that an opportunity be afforded to parties to show the contrary of any fact of which the trial examiner proposes to take official notice.

Rule XI, relating to arguments Commission from rulings of trial examiners, is entirely new and provides that parties may prosecute interlocutory appeals from rulings of trial examiners only when it it is shown that prompt decision of such appeals is necessary to prevent undue expenditure of time and expense in the event of a rversal, or when other good cause is shown. This rule also provides that, at the close of the taking of the evidence, any party may notify the trial examiner that he will move the Commission to reverse or modify one or more of the trial examiner's rulings to which due exception has been taken; whereupon any such case in question shall not be deemed concluded until either the reception of further evidence under the commission's direction shall have been completed, or until the commission shall have communicated its decision that no such further evidence shall be taken. Any matters not thus laid before the Commission shall hereafter be deemed to have been waived by the parties.

Counsel's Suggestions

Rule XXI relating to arguments before trial examiners and counsel's suggestions for findings and orders, is a modification of the former Rule XXII. It provides for an announcement by the trial examiner, at his discretion, that he requests the presentation of oral argument. This may be either on the trial examiner's own motion or at the request of a party to the case. The rule also provides that, irrespective of whether an oral argument is submitted or not, the parties shall have the option of presenting their respective statements in writing to the trial examiner, setting forth their proposed findings and conclusions with the reasons therefor, if desired, together with such proposed forms of order as parties may respectively deem requisite in view of the facts, the law and the public interest.

Rule XXII, relating to trial examiners' reports, is a modification of the former rule XX. These reports are declared to be advisory only. This rule requires, in accordance with the previous general practice of the commission, that the trial examiner who presided shall also submit the report of recommendations as to the facts, the law, the public interest and the final order. It contains provisions additional to those of Rule XIV for safeguarding the independence of trial examiners in arriving at their recommendations. It provides further that the trial examiner shall recommend only such findings as he deems supported by the weight of the evidence and shall recommend no finding which is not supported by relevant, reliable and probative evidence.

Exceptions

Rule XXIII, relating to exceptions, differs chiefly from the former Rule XXI in that it specifies considerably more fully for the benefit of counsel what the exceptions to the trial examiner's recommendations shall contain. It provides that these exceptions may, if counsel desire, include the reasons therefor.

Rule XXIV relates to briefs and arguments before the Commission and specifies, for the information of respondents, the questions which are to be considered and decided by the Commission and which should be presented by briefs and arguments.

Rule XXVIII, with respect to public information, is much modified from the former rule XXVIII. It specifies affirmatively the information, most of which has long been made available without a rule upon the subject, which is to be had through the Federal Register, public documents or upon application. It specifies in language similar to that of the present rule the limited classes of documents which are confidential and the extent to which they can be obtained upon special application and upon good ground shown.

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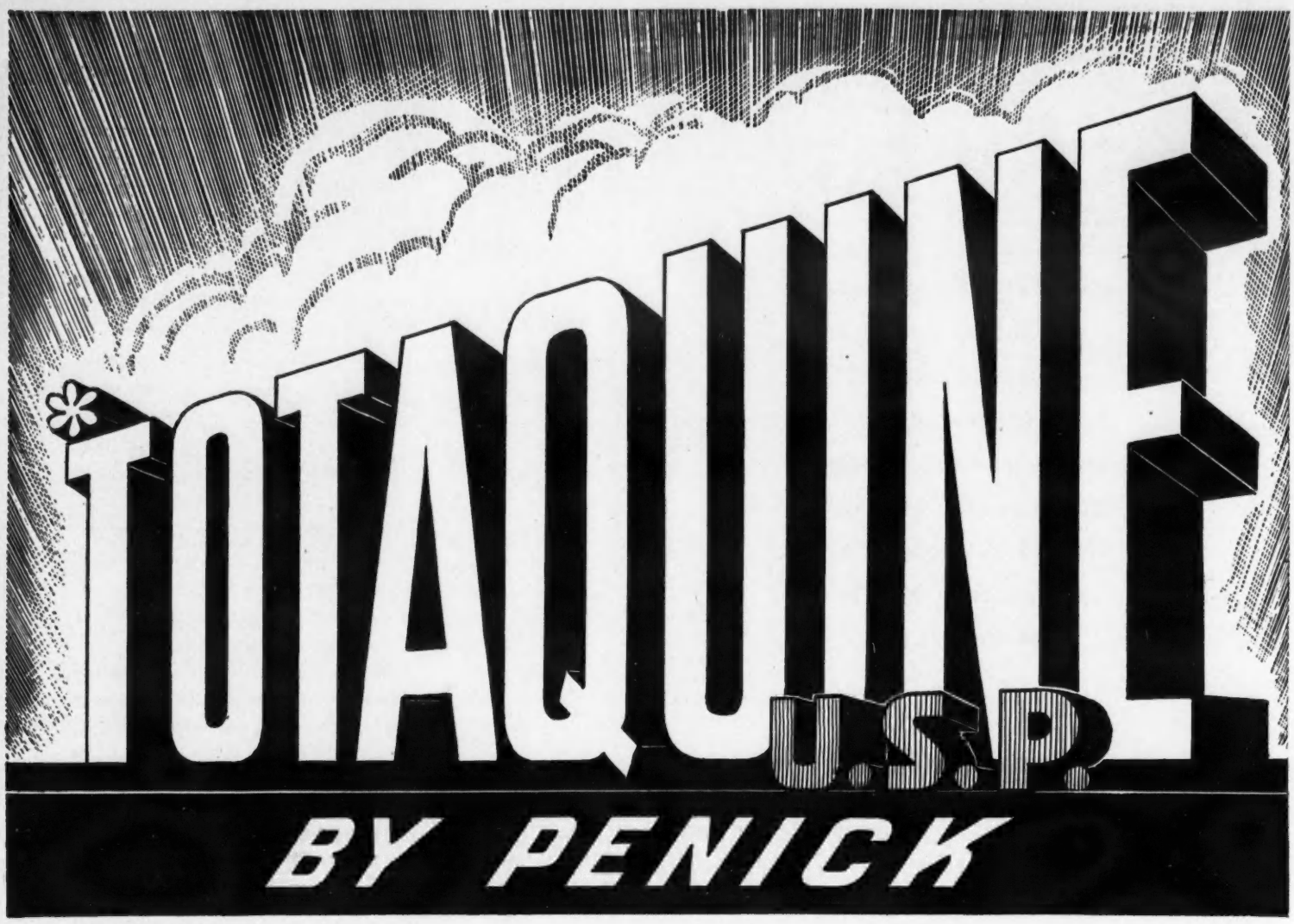

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With Quinine in limited supply at this time we recommend Totaquine, U. S. P. As a replacement for Quinine Sulphate, it is adequately available and allocations are being freely granted for all general purposes.

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Your orders will receive our prompt attention subject to C.P.A. allocation.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

At least three instances of runaway prices having resulted from the elimination of OPA price control were noted last week. All came in the group of condimental botanicals, being black pepper, mace, and Mexican allspice. Sellers of those items certainly "went to town" and to confuse the picture the more, the Department of Agriculture was selling 48,720 pounds of whole black pepper at 10.3693c per pound when the high riding local operators were selling around an alleged 50c.

From that rather sordid operation it is possible to turn to senega root in the medicinal botanical group. That article declined sharply and dealers expected the decline to go further. It was also possible to view Spanish saffron moving in buyers' favor and, above all else, to discover that sellers of medicinal botanicals were actually working in the interest of lower prices for the line as whole. Medicinal botanicals had been free from price controls for a long time prior to the demise of OPA and almost without exception the leaders in the trade have exerted every effort possible to get the large collections that could become the basis of a return to prices nearer to normal values.

Crop collection reports on domestic botanics continued to be not entirely encouraging. While some individual items have been collected in fair sized quantities, numerous others have been neglected to the point where it now seems probable that they will remain in conservative supply throughout the next year. There is some reason to expect a growing export of European articles to this country but such exports have to hurdle the Food and Drug Administration standards. In terms of recent experience, much of the botanic merchandise to arrive later on will be denied entry because of inferior quality.

Balsams

Copaiba—Firm prices governed the limited spot stocks available. Little has been brought forward from the primary market.

Tolu—Goods are absorbed with promptness that producers exceptionally firm undertones in the market and precludes the development of much competition between suppliers.

Barks

Black Haw — Demand freshened along jobbing lines but major requests have yet to develop. Considerable interest in futures has been reported in one quarter.

Cascara — Little chance for lower prices exists. In fact, the trend is in the opposite direction. Current business was small.

Cocillana—Consumers will not find large stocks against which to draw when they cover their Winter requirements in the future. Reserves were reported conservative in size last week.

Sassafras — Accumulation of stocks for use during the next consuming season has been not too plentiful and prices paid country collectors make certain rather high values during the months ahead.

Beans

Tonka—More than ordinarily good request was current and the jobbing orders bulked a good sized total at firm prices by the close of the past week.

Vanilla—The outlook favored higher prices. The tendency of values in all primary markets is upward and if more than the official quota of Bourbon beans is to come to this country, the importers will find higher costs facing them at the source. There is certainly no weakness in the position of Mexican beans at this time nor is any likely when the next crop is marketed.

Berries

Hawthorn—It may be possible to get moderate shipments from England this year but to this time very little has arrived. Spot prices were strongly maintained.

Juniper — No further decline in price was noted but competition was keen in the field of ordinary quality merchandise.

Flowers

Calendula—Price ideas on the Pacific coast are equal to those quoted by dealers who recently have offered some imported flowers for prompt delivery.

Clover — Undertones were firm. Nothing in the replacement situation forecasts a more favorable price position in the future. Demand was rather quiet during the past week.

Lavender — From Barcelona, Spain, came 10 bales of this item last week. Local activity was strictly jobbing in variety and the total business done was comparatively small.

Pyrethrum — Arrivals from Mombassa totaled 3,120 bales of this item. It is thought now that Japan will not appear in the market for a very long time to come.

Saffron—USP Spanish flowers were lowered to $39 to $40 per pound. It would appear that conditions tended to force shading of prices on flowers not USP in quality.

Gums

Aloe—Stocks of Curacao gum were increased moderately last week. An arrival of 600 cases from Aruba was reported. The market held fair sized quantities. Cape gum was not too plentiful.

Arabic—Cables showed the market holding very firm at relatively high prices in the Sudan. Local values were very firm and old line houses generally refused to shade prices under competition.

Karaya — Arrivals from Bombay, India, have been frequent of late, thus keeping the market well stocked with merchandise that also had a tendency to move steadily into consumption. The latest arrival was 1,664 bags.

Locust Bean—From Valencia, Spain, came 1,940 bags of this article. This market is now being supplied from

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, 8c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 14c. per lb.
West Indian, No. 1, 10c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, 1c. per lb.
Montana, oriental, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mexican chillies, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ¾c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1½c. per lb.
Rhattoon, ¼c. per lb.
Senega root, 20c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Saigon, 4-.0-4, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, futures, 3c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Swedish, 1½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
284.0	289.3	289.3	234.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 5

New York

Arnica flowers, 13 bales; insect infested.
Cod oil, 129 drums; decomposed.
Cumin seed, 400 bags; excess foreign organic matter.
Mace, 34 cases; insect infested.
Nutmegs, 28 bags; wormy.
Sage leaves, 491 bales; filthy.
Turmeric, 74 bags; insect infested.

Buffalo

Mustard seed, 658 bags; filthy.

Philadelphia

Glycerin, 240 bbls; not USP.
Oxgall powder, 1 keg; not USP.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

PROMPT DELIVERY

from our New York City Mills and Warehouses

The strength of our far-flung international contacts again proves itself in the encouraging resumption of supplies of all kinds. As heretofore, it will pay you to "check with Hopkins first" whenever in the market for Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drugs. Many are available for prompt shipment from our New York City Mills and Warehouses.

CHECK YOUR NEEDS NOW

- ☐ Aloes, Socotrine and Cape
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- ☐ Buchu Leaves
- ☐ Colocynth Pulp
- ☐ Colombo Root
- ☐ Fennel Seed
- ☐ Gentian Root
- ☐ Ginger, Jamaica, Calicut, African
- ☐ Gum Arabic Amber Sorts
- ☐ Gum Karaya, Whole and Powder
- ☐ Horehound Herb
- ☐ Juniper Berries
- ☐ Kamala Powder
- ☐ Orris Root
- ☐ Quince Seed
- ☐ Rosemary Leaves
- ☐ Sage Leaves
- ☐ Senna Leaves and Pods
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- ☐ Thyme Leaves
- ☐ Uva Ursa Leaves

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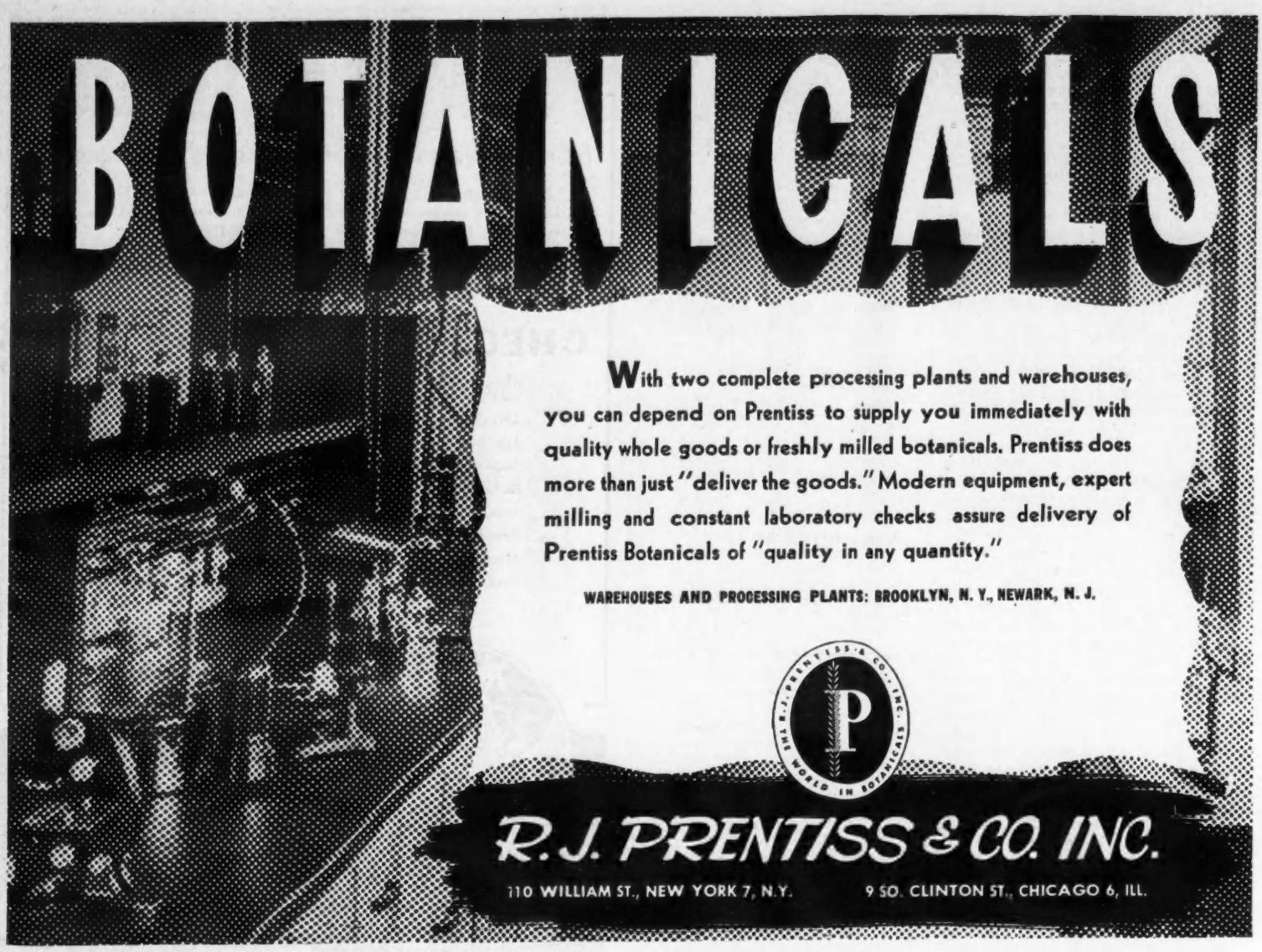
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the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese markets.

Herbs and Leaves

Coltsfoot—Stocks accumulate slowly against the requirements of next Winter. The carryover was usually reported not substantial.

Deer Tongue—The tobacco trade won't find this item in super-abundance this year. Stocks gain slowly and at a relatively high cost to the dealers.

Henbane—The market tends toward more competitive position in keeping with the arriving leaves from foreign parts.

Sage — Good quality released sage was priced lower at 19½c to 20c per pound. Other varieties of sage lacked quotable change.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—The price position has become steadier. Also, some improvement in demand for powdered material has developed. Competition was negligible last week.

Balm of Gilead—Even importation of this item fails to establish a normal supply of this article. Prices rule very firm at relatively high levels. Protection of Winter requirements is far from complete.

Cantharides — More imports from China were noted. This time, it was a matter of 10 cases that reached here last week from Shanghai. Eventually, this item will seek a natural price level but for the time being, small stocks and high cost keep spot quotations in the upper brackets.

Papain—During the past week, 195 cases arrived here from Mombassa. Stocks are gradually being built and an easier turn to the market may develop in the not distant future.

Roots

Aletris—Fully maintained in price and not available in more than moderate quantities. Collections gain far too slowly.

Arrow—The spot market has become nominal. Demand, and not too ready replacement in the primary market, have contrived to putting this article among those in nominal position here. The price holds at 10c and 10½c per pound.

Barbasco—A total of 14,226 bales of this root reached here from Brazil last week. More is coming from South America.

Blood—Undertones remain substantially firm since primary market costs have not dropped as goods have increased in the dealers' warehouses. A firm market is expected for the future.

Derris — Other rotenone bearing roots are arriving on this market in substantial quantities but to this writing, no derris has arrived from its Fareastern habitat.

Goldenseal — Very little has been brought in to collection depots thus far. Little is being cultivated, also. Prices already high and only lack of dollar exchange abroad stands between the current levels and quotations probably much higher.

Ipecac—Reports of sales around $6 per pound have been noted but no general merchandising of this article is being done out of spot stocks. Arrivals have been too small to create anything close to the normal reserves of dealers.

Senega — Collection is believed to have been substantial and the present pressure on values is downward. Spot quotations dropped to $2.30 to $2.35 per pound last week and the primary market situation at this writing suggests further declines in spot quotations.

Squill—The raticide known as red squill was in better supply following the arrival of 484 bags from Algiers.

Seeds

Anise—More Chinese star anise came on the market last week; 339 bags reached here from Shanghai and the market continued to display easing tendencies. Only Mexican futures were offered—and not many such offers were made.

Caraway—Add Russia to the list of countries now supplying America with this seed. For Russian seed, the spot price last week was 23½c to 24c per pound. Seed from Canada, Denmark, Holland, and from domestic cultivators was quoted at 25½c to 26c.

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Established 1840
CRUDE DRUGS

Out of the Past
— it was not

Corn Likker
12.

The mountain wine in Helmont's Elixir might suggest the "mountain dew" of the corn likker belt in our southern mountains. However, mountain dew in the 1770 formula was ordinary white wine, often of Spanish make. Macerate the following and filter.

℞

Socotrine aloes	1 ounce
Saffron	1 ounce
Myrrh	1 ounce
Sal ammoniac	6 drams
Mountain wine	2 pints
*Any fixed alkaline salt	8 ounces

* "Ashes of most vegetables, steeped or boiled in water give out to it a saline substance, separable in a solid form by evaporating the water. This kind of salt never pre-exists in the vegetables, but is always generated during the burning. It is called fixt alkaline salt".
—*New Dispensatory*, 1770.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Morocco is authorizing exports of this item now.

Celery—Indian seed on spot was a fraction lower at 26c to 26½c per pound last week. Futures continued higher than spot quotations.

Cumin—Little seed is expected to come here from Morocco; that land is expected to be an importing buyer. Persian seed thus becomes an item of added importance to users of cumin. Persian futures were down to 30c to 31c per pound.

Coriander — The news last week was the fact that Morocco has authorized the export of this article Can Moroccans compete with Argentinians?

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was down to 11c to 11½c per pound. Natural and decorticated failed to change.

Fennel—Prices declined. Argentine, 18c to 18½c per pound for spots and 18c for futures.

Fenugreek — Moroccan seed was lowered to 8¾c to 9¼c per pound and some domestic futures were quoted at 8½c to 9c for July-August shipment. The Moroccan government has authorized exports of this item but no prices have been set.

Mustard — Stocks of domestic seed in the primary market were very low. The only variety available in even moderate quantities was Montana oriental, the price of which went to 15c to 15½c per pound—a level too high for French importers.

Poppy—Danish was down to 26½c to 27c per pound; Dutch, down to 28c to 28½c; Swedish, down to 25½c to 26c.

Spices

Allspice—Removal of price control sent quotations on this article to 26c to 26½c per pound, done and with more business in sight thereat.

Cassia — All medium Saigon cassia for July/August was lower at 52c to 53c per pound.

Mace — Although strictly nominal, Banda was quoted at $1.10 per pound and No. 1 West Indian was $1.

Pepper—Death of OPA wiped out price ceiling controls. Reports in local circles talked of actual transactions around 50c per pound for black pepper. Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture continued to sell both whole and ground pepper. Last week, the transactions in whole pepper totaled 48,720 pounds at 10.3693c per pound, and 49,992 pounds of ground pepper at 16.9c per pound. Elimination of OPA did not eliminate other controls; quota restrictions remain in full force. The government at this time is not issuing import licenses on this article. Stocks in New York warehouses on June 30 totaled 18,505 bags; June withdrawals had totaled 4,048 bags from the May 30 stock of 22,556 bags. Reports from the Far East indicate that 30,000 bags of hidden pepper had been found.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, July 10.—Market steady with prices unchanged. Supplies are scarce, and trading slow. Ruling prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 5 percent stems was quoted at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

WAA Reports Sale Of Four Plants

OPD Washington Bureau

Four Philadelphia, Pa., war plants, operated by Publicker Industries, Inc., during the war, have been sold in part to the operating lessee for $4,500,000, the War Assets Administration said in announcing sale and lease approvals by the Policy Review Board. Board actions are subject to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act and the applicable regulations issued thereunder.

Used during the war for converting molasses to grain alcohol and to recover feed values of liquid residues from alcohol production, the plants now will be operated in connection with the purchaser's privately-owned plants in producing ethyl alcohol and in the recovery of feed values from grain or surplus agricultural commodities. Additional employees will depend upon the availability of supplies and raw materials. The sale was the result of a negotiated bid.

Other sales and leases announced are:—

A South Eunice, N. Mex., plant intended for operation by Charles Eneu Johnson and Company in production of carbon black for the tire industry, but only 60 percent complete at present, was sold to the Johnson Company and Columbian Carbon Company for $750,000 cash on execution and delivery of valid title. When the purchasers complete the plant, it is anticipated that 50 men will be employed.

General Chemical Company, New York, N. Y., purchased the Front Royal, Va., plant it operated during the war in producing 160,000 tons of sulphuric acid per year for the rayon tire cord industry. The negotiated bid was for $1,386,000 cash. General Chemical Company will continue sulphuric acid manufacture, employing about 50 persons.

Trade Briefs

University of California has completed plans for the construction of a new, four-story chemistry laboratory building, to cost $800,000.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is offering a new DDT preparation designed primarily to rid cleaning and laundry of flies.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Official absence of all price controls over essential oils and aromatic chemicals has failed to produce a generally upward movement in prices. On the contrary, during the past week the trend of price developments was downward in both market groups.

This was not to say that dealers were not expecting price advances in the future. Removal of price controls has made it possible for them to pay the going market prices in the primary centers of supply. Almost without exception, such primary centers have undergone price inflation to a greater of lesser degree and prices for numerous essential oils abroad had followed the general rise in foreign commodity prices.

Seasonal demand for all citrous oils was good and supplies of lemon, orange, lime and grapefruit oils were none too plentiful. The sole price change within this group came in terpeneless lemon oil, the minimum price for which was actually lower.

Floral oils were generally steady or strong, depending on the item and from whence it came. Competition was apparent in lavender without prices being opening reduced again. Rose oil was in low supply and prices were firm. Neroli from France was not plentiful, but the same article of Haitian origin was available in fair measure.

Domestic distillation of peppermint was about to start in some areas and the outlook seemed to favor a good sized crop. Production of wormwood and wormseed was not forecast in so favorable a light. Nor was it certain that any pennyroyal or tansy would be produced this year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Benzyl benzoate, 5c. per lb.
Benzyl cinnamate, $1.50 per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, U.S.P., 5c. per lb.
Benzylidinacetone, 35c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, 75c. per lb.
Calamus oil, $4 per lb.
Lemon oil, terpeneless, $2 per lb.
Linalool, 25c. per lb
Nutmeg oil, 50c. per lb.
Pimento, leaf oil, 10c. per lb.
Spruce oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
200.8	202.9	206.0	229.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Almond—Both sweet and bitter oil held steady under the influence of a steady if not especially large demand in the form of new orders.

Angelica—Root oil continued to be available at $40 per pound, a price below the prewar price level of that form of angelica oil. Not all sellers can meet this price since the goods in hand were acquired at a high cost.

Anise—Competition was keen. Demand of the more pressing sort has been satisfied, which accounts for the at present not very substantial interest in the item.

Bergamot — Prices have weakened further as some sellers offer oil obtained at a declining cost in the Italian market. Quotations became $5.25 to $7 per pound and the available supply seemed adequate.

Bois de Rose — An arrival of 42 drums from Brazil helped manufacturing consumers whose orders had been placed well in advance of the arrival. Prices remained firm since the addition to unsold stocks was conservative.

Calamus — One prominent quarter came through with the former price of $20 per pound. The range was to $30 as to seller.

Camphor — There seems to be no sufficient reason to think that exportation of the Japanese camphor oils will be resumed at any early date. The only item available was a domestic synthetic white oil the price of which holds steady at 12c. to 23c. per pound.

Caraway—Selling generally at $7.50 to $8.75 per pound according to seller and quantity with a fair sized supply being in hand.

Cardamom—The strong position of raw material counts heavily in the strong maintainence of prices on oil. Demand was routine.

Cassia—The market continued competitive with prices ranging widely according to the first cost of oil in the hands of several suppliers.

Cedarleaf—U.S.P. oil was lower at $2.60 to $2.70 per pound and the call was moderate to fair at both ends of the range.

Cedarwood—Holding generally firm on spot in line with what primary market producers are able to secure for the item. Demand was mainly for immediate requirements.

Chaulmoogra — The range widened when one quarter raised quotations 15c. to make a basis at 85c. per pound. The inside of prices remained at 60c. as to seller.

Cinnamon—Both bark and leaf oils were available only in conservative quantities because of the inability to get substantial replacements from the primary markets where prices hold firm.

Clove—Spice has been easier and lower of late without quotations on the oil being affected. The producers maintained a steady market and seemed able to cope with present demands.

Coriander — Day to day call was mainly for prompt requirements and the market held at steady prices in the absence of aggressive price competition.

Eucalyptus — Both 80-90% and 70-80% eucalyptol content were available. The former was priced at $1.18 to $1.40 per pound as to seller, and the latter stood at $1.09. Supplies have gained of late.

Ginger—There is no chance of getting African root to this market. Production will hinge on producers' ability to buy Jamaica or Cochin root at satisfactory prices. Price movement has been succeeded by price stability.

Hemlock — Quotations ranged $2.60 to $2.75 per pound as to seller and the market was moderately easier at that position.

Lemon—The terpeneless article was lower at $40 to $50 per pound according to seller. USP oil remained firm at $3.25 per pound for either domestim or imported oils, neither of which was in abundant supply.

Nutmeg—One quarter quoted this item at $4.50 per pound. Others wanted upwards of $5 to $5.30 per pound and all indicated that the market was firm because of the rises in raw material costs.

Orange—Seasonal demand of high caliber stressed the absence of substantial reserves of this article. All prices held very firm and the tendency in values appeared still to be upward.

Peppermint—Distillation is about to start in some parts of the primary market. The outlook for the crop at last report suggested the production of more than a million pounds of the item this year. Higher prices now prevailing have been an encouragement. They are still below the old OPA ceiling.

Pimento—Leaf oil was shaded to $3.65 to $5.75 per pound, prevailing according to seller. Berry oil was hard to obtain and prices remained strong.

Pineneedle—The quoter at $3.10 per pound has stopped making further quotations and hence the market has reverted to a higher level at $3.35 to $3.65 per pound.

Rose—Control of this article abroad appears to rest with the Russians. At least, most arrivals since the end of the war have been from Russian shipment points.

Sage—An extra quality of clary sage oil sells for $19 per pound on spot. Dalmatian oil stands at $6.25 and Spanish is to be had for $2.50 to $3.50 per pound.

Tansy—It is highly uncertain that oil will be produced this year. However, removal of OPA control may make possible some prices that will induce the family farm units to put the old still into operation again.

Spruce—The market was lower at $2.60 to $2.75 per pound according to seller.

Vetiver—The range on Bourbon oil widened to a high of $42.50 per pound. Minimum quotations were still $37.50.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Madagascar oil was priced at $8 per pound and "sartarious" No. 1 was $35. Even synthetic oil brought $8.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—One quarter reduced prices slightly to make the market 90c. to $1.05 per pound. This was in line with the recently easier situation in all benzyl compounds.

Benzyl Cinnamate — More production has brought more competition and the spot price was minimum at $4 per pound. The range was to $6.35 per pound as to seller and article offered.

Benzylidinacetone—The market was as low as $2 per pound in one quarter, but the range continued to $2.70 as to seller.

Eucalyptol—The moderate improvement and increase in stocks of raw material will ultimately bring a gain in the availibility of eucalyptol. For the time being, the market remains firm to strong based on limited stocks.

Vanillin—Vanillin made made from eugenol has been raised to $4.50 per pound in 50 pound lots; 25 pound lots. $4.55; single pound lots, $4.65. No change in prices on lignin or guaiacol vanillin has been announced as yet.

GE Forms Metallurgical Div.

The General Electric Company has formed a metallurgical division at Pittsfield, Mass., it was announced by Dr. Zay Jeffries, vice-president and general manager of the chemical department.

Union Bag Makes Doyle a V.P.

Leonard J. Doyle, general sales manager of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York, has been elected vice-president in charge of sales.

Bromine, Bromides Output Off 22%

Sales of bromine compounds by primary producers in 1945 amounted to 79,709,857 pounds of contained bromine, a drop of 22 percent from the all-time high of 102,112,462 pounds produced in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines.

	Pounds	
	1945	1944
Elemental bromine	2,157,820	3,742,307
Sodium bromide	1,203,398	1,452,901
Potassium bromide	3,152,080	2,687,604
Ammonium bromide	482,749	438,953
Other, including ethylene dibromide	87,484,382	112,281,833
Total	94,480,429	120,603,598

Bromine and bromine in compounds sold or used in the United States in 1945 totaled 79,709,857 pounds against 102,112,462 pounds in 1944. In 1943, 94,085,937 pounds were used or sold compared with 65,880,935 pounds in 1942 against 68,317,019 pounds in 1941.

Surplus Property Buying Guide Issued by WAA

The War Assets Administration is distributing a 32-page illustrated booklet describing "how, what and where," to buy surplus property. It is available at Washington and regional WAA offices, and at post offices throughout the country.

N.J. Patent Law Group Elects Cifelli President

Thomas Cifelli, jr., patent attorney for Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., manufacturers of aromatic materials, was recently elected president of the New Jersey Patent Law Association, a new organization of which he was one of the founders.

In its first public statement, the group stated that it "intends to carry on discussions for keeping members abreast of new developments, to follow closely national legislation which affects the profession, inventors and the public, to provide library facilities for its members, and to hold periodic meetings at which they will be addressed by prominent and distinguished authorities in the profession."

Brazil Oiticica Names Cincinnati Sales Agent

Brazil Oiticica Inc., New York, has named Deeks & Sprinkel Company, Cincinnati, as its representative in that city and adjacent territory. In addition to handling the sales of Brazil Oiticica, the Ohio firm will maintain a technical laboratory to assist in the development of processes and the new formations using the oiticica oil.

Plough Inc. Opens New Distribution Base

Plough Inc., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, Memphis, Tenn., has opened a new Pacific division distribution base in San Francisco, with P. H. Duffy, recently released from the Navy, in charge. The company has resumed exports to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and is developing trade with China and Australia.

Givaudan-Delawanna Assigns Stevenson to Pre-War Post

J. K. Stevenson, manager of the Detroit office of Givaudan - Delawanna, Inc., essential oils and aromatics, New York, has been released from the Air Forces, where he held the rank of Major, and has returned to his post with the company. He entered the service in 1942.

Trade Briefs

Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, has appointed William E. Palmer manager of the Baltimore division.

Dr. Charles F. Poe, professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, has been made dean of the University's College of Pharmacy.

Walker Vitamin Products Company has purchased a plot of land in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where it plans to erect an industrial building for its own use.

Anise production in Bulgaria declined sharply recently as a result of reduced hectarage. A low of 309 metric tons was reported for 1943, compared with a high of 1,220 tons in 1939. Although total output in 1944 had not recovered to prewar levels, the yield per hectare was higher than the 1935-39 average.

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CHICAGO Philip E. Cole Co.	DETROIT C. W. Nass Co.	LOS ANGELES E. B. Taylor Co.	PHILADELPHIA Lees & Dilworth, Inc.	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Wells	TORONTO, CANADA A. S. Paterson

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Protective Coatings Materials

Although, as a unit, the protective coatings industry has been still inclined to await some more definite intimation as to the outcome of the Congressional deliberations on a possible resurrection of price controls affecting its products before taking individual action in well-warranted upward readjustments of their price schedules, there have, nevertheless, been some sharp markups within the past week in prices of certain paint and varnish materials, wherein immediate reflection of further advances in the cost of the raw materials or of labor has been unescapable. Thus, the additional upward revision of prices for primary metallic lead, necessitated by the removal of Government subsidy payments, has been sequelled by another general markup of prices for all the lead oxides, including the white, red and blue lead pigments, litharge and orange mineral. And the continuance of wild, bullish operations in naval stores, which had already resulted in a runaway market for gum turpentine and gum rosin—held in only partial check this past week—has had reflexes in equally notable advances in prices of wood turpentine and wood rosin as well as in alphapinene, pine oil and dipentine.

Likewise, importers of shellac, though endeavoring to temper the skyward price movement of that natural resin in the primary market and in London by declining to pay what they deem to be exorbitant figures for new offerings, have been nonetheless compelled to name prices for July shipments from India at levels fully 100 percent above the old and now-defunct ceiling levels.

Meanwhile, the protective coatings industry is continuing to pile up a huge volume of business in all their products in which shortages in stocks have not tied their hands completely.

Linseed crushers, also, have advanced their prices for linseed oil, to the extent of 1 cent to 2 cents per pound, in recognition of the increased cost of seed procurement and oil production, but they are generally unable to accept and fill any sizable orders, even at the higher price levels, because of the acute shortage of materials.

The Department of Commerce has announced that Great Britain has agreed to permit the importation from the United States of all American-made paints and varnishes, which, with many other types of American merchandise, had been barred under Britain's wartime "austerity" program.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dipentine, 15c. per gal.
Lead pigments, blue, 1¼c. per lb.; red, 1¼c. per lb.; white, basic carbonate and basic sulphate, 1¼c. per lb.
Litharge, 1¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, 1¼c. per lb.
Pine oil, 15c. per gal.
Shellac, superfine, 8c. per lb.; T.N., 4¼c. per lb.
Wood turpentine, steam-distilled, 15c. per gal.
Wood rosin, all grades, $1 per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, 1½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, 1½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.9	145.9	143.8	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Metallic Lead and Zinc

As a corollary to the recent action of the two leading domestic producers of metallic lead, in advancing their prices on primary lead by 1¼c. more per pound to a basis of 9½c., as a necessary additional adjustment to compensate for the loss of Government subsidy payments to producers, which lapsed at the same time as price controls, the Metals Reserve Company has announced that it is releasing from its stockpile during the current month 7,965 tons of this metal at the current market price of 9½c. per pound, although strongly adhering to CPA's recently promulgated requirement that producers set aside 25 percent of their output of the metal, beginning August 1, so as to provide a more equitable distribution in the face of dwindling supplies.

Because of labor-management difficulties, which have lowered domestic lead production, together with reduced imports, the Metals Reserve Company has cut down its allocations for the third quarter from 232,000 tons for the second quarter to 217,000 tons, albeit there are strong expectations that Mexican lead production may increase sufficiently to put Mexico in second place in the producing countries of the world, with Canada still holding its position as the world's largest producer of the metal. And, to encourage domestic producers to amplify their output, the Civilian Production Administration has authorized them, both at their mines and smelters, to use priorities assistance in obtaining capital equipment and materials for new development work.

Following the action of one leading zinc producer in advancing his price for prime Western slab zinc by a quarter cent per pound to a basis of 9½c., f.o.b. East St. Louis, in view of the lapsing of subsidy payments, some minor interests in the production field have likewise raised their quotations to that level but the other leading producing companies have so far refrained from taking similar steps and the Metals Rerserve Company, which purchases and holds the Government stockpiles has likewise failed to take such action, although setting the price of copper at 14⅜c., the erstwhile OPA ceiling price, while private copper producing companies have given assurances that they also would maintain the same price level.

The outlook for a materially increased domestic production of metallic zinc has been somewhat beclouded of late by the closing of most of the iron and zinc mines in Southwestern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, because of the loss of Government subsidies which had amounted to $8.25 per hundredweight.

Pigments

Blue Lead—Although some of the former leading producers of this lead pigment have latterly refrained from engaging in processing it, others still making it have recognized the additional advance of 1¼c. in pig lead by marking up their quotations commensurately, to a basis of 10½c. per pound on 20-ton shipments and 10½c. on shipments of lesser quantities.

Litharge — Reflecting the recent further markup of pig lead prices, manufacturers of this lead oxide have advanced their prices by 1¼c. per pound, to a basis of 11½c. in 20-ton lots and 12c. in smaller lots.

Orange Mineral—In conformity with the upward price readjustment in all the other lead oxides, prices for this lead product have been advanced by its producers to the extent of 1¼ cents additional, an amount commensurate with the latest advance in pig lead

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: May

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in May, 1946, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $72,462,915. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1945 and 1944, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1946—May	$72,462,915	$40,659,079	$24,474,818	$17,981,392	$6,493,426	$7,329,018
Total, 5 mos..	320,690,178	180,512,901	107,097,877	79,957,350	27,350,525	32,879,405
1945—May	59,848,476	27,257,881	26,257,532	20,025,802	6,231,730	6,333,063
Total, 5 mos..	283,073,784	130,675,314	123,851,561	93,091,851	30,159,360	28,547,259
1944—May	57,294,250	29,016,000	22,552,396	16,683,349	5,869,047	5,635,854
Total, 5 mos..	251,055,124	120,090,612	106,296,278	79,041,102	27,255,176	24,608,234

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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prices, to 15 cents per pound on 5-ton lots and 15½ cents in lesser quantities.

Red Lead—Effective July 8, producers of this lead pigment advanced their prices by 1¼ cents per pound as a further upward readjustment commensurate with the recent additional markup of the cost of pig lead. Their revised quotations are on a basis of 12½ cents per pound for 5-ton shipments and 13c. for less than 5 tons.

White Lead—In reflection of the latest hike in the prices of pig lead, producers of both basic carbonate and basic sulphate white lead have raised their prices by 1¼ cents per pound to 11 cents for the former and 10¼ cents for the latter in lots of 20 tons, and a quarter cent more for lesser quantities. Some erswhile manufacturers of basic sulphate, however, have suspended production of this type of while lead.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbesetos—In steadily mounting demand with prices of both Canadian and domestic types being well maintained.

Talc—Moving in considerable volume into consuming channels, with considerable quantities of the cosmetic grades arriving from the Mediterranean countries and with domestic producers of fibrous grades fairly well caught up on their deliveries.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Chrome Colors—Considerable business is being done in both chrome green and chrome yellow as well as in chrome orange following the recent markup of prices by their manufacturers to an extent commensurate with the first advance in the cost of metallic lead. In chrome green, this general advance amounted to one cent per pound for the grades ranging from 5 percent to and including 31-35 percent and to a half cent in those running from 36-40 percent, 41-45 percent and up to and including 46-50 percent. Though it appears highly probable that a further upward readjustment of prices for all these color pigments commensurate with the latest advance of 1¼ cents per pound in the cost of pig lead will be deemed necessary within the near future, and is believed to be even now impending, no announcement of any such additional advance in their prices have yet been made, despite reports to that effect, which appear to be wholly without foundation in fact.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates — With plenty of naphthenic acid available for their manufacturing operations, producers of these driers are having no difficulty in meeting all current requirements which are reaching a considerable aggregate, despite the tendency on the part of some paint and varnish makers to hold down their purchases of these driers because of the scarcity of other materials needed in the making of their finished products. To date there has been no reflection in lead or copper nophthenates of the recent sharp advances in metallic lead and copper.

Stearates—Continue moving in sizable quantities into the export trade as well as into domestic paint and varnish making channels with prices well maintained for all the flattening agents in this category.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The recent lifting of price controls has been without much reflection in the market for this material. The two leading producers have been content to leave their prices for the monthly period, July 10-August 9, unchanged from the basis of 19c. per pound in tankcars, 20c. in drums for carload lots and 20½c. in less than carlots. Only one producer has made any notable price revision, and this has been in a slightly downward direction from his previously quoted level, naming his new prices at 20½c. in tankcars, 21½c. drums for carlots and 22c. in less than carlots, while continuing to base his price computation upon the average cost of butanol, as hitherto required by the now-defunct OPA.

Dibutyl Sebacate—None of the three leading manufacturers of this material has seen fit to make any price revision for the current monthly period, July 10-August 9, although all of them have been freed, at least temporarily, of price control requirements.

Naval Stores

A sudden outpouring of long-withheld stocks of both gum turpentine and gum rosin from interior points in the South and the institution of a new system of marketing on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange, whereby the official price is being determined daily by taking the weighted average of the prices at Valdosta, Jacksonville, Savannah and other primary markets, have combined to exert a slightly restrictive influence within the past week upon the recently rampant bull movement, engineered by operators in the Savannah market immediately upon their release from price control with the passing of OPA. But the extremely sharp advances which had already taken place in prices of these gum naval stores have been somewhat belatedly reflected in markups of $1 per 100 pounds in prices of wood rosin and advances averaging 15c. per gallon in wood turpentine, pine oil, dipentine and a few other derivatives.

Rosin—Prices of virtually all grades of gum rosin have continued to move upward from the very outset of last week, but the pace of the advance has been checked by the release of considerable quantities of hitherto withheld stocks of the medium and pale grades. Following an uplift of 20 cents per 100 pounds in the dark grades, B and D, a rise in the E grades amounting to 5 cents, and further advances of 5 to 10 cents in G, H, I, K, M, N, and WG, WW and X, a slightly reactionary movement, of the corrective type, set in last week, reducing the gains which had previously been recorded in all except the darkest grades.

Amid this corrective movement in gum rosin, prices of wood rosin were shot upward to the extent of $1 per 100 pounds—an amount more nearly commensurate with the sharp advances that had previously taken place in gum rosin.

Savannah, July 12.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.20	$6.20	$6.20	$6.20	$6.20
D	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
E	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
F	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
G	7.05	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
H	7.05	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
I	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
K	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
M	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
N	7.15	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
WG	7.16	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
WW	7.25	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
X	7.25	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
	Drums				
Sales	396	95	141	...	...
Receipts	45	254	2,033	96	102
Shipments	351	...	2,025	200	70
Stocks	6,519	6,773	6,781	6,677	6,709

Turpentine—After ascending to a 98-cent level at the close of the holiday-interrupted and greatly shortened preceding trading week, gum turpentine was allowed to fall back to 95 cents per gallon in the Savannah market at the outset of the past week, and, although it began to climb back to its former lofty perch on the following day, when it reached 97½ cents, it dipped again to 96½ cents at midweek and continued to be quoted at that level on the two ensuing days of trading. A sizable flood of hitherto hidden stocks flowed forth from interior stills and warehouses at interior points, as the primary market price approached the $1-mark, making it difficult for the bull operators in Savannah to hold the high price level already reached, which was several cents higher than the figure which producers had heretofore fixed as the high-water mark at which they would be content to have a self-imposed ceiling established, in the event of the removal of OPA' price controls.

Simultaneously, prices of steam-distilled turpentine, pine oil and dispentine have been marked up by approximately 15 cents per gallon.

Savannah, July 12.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	95	9,550	81	161	1,843
Tuesday	97½	14,300	45	81	1,807
Wednesday	96½	1,800	640	766	1,681
Thursday	96½	...	184	...	1,865
Friday	96½	...	96	1,050	1,777

Synthetic Resins

Vinyl Resins—Continue in keen request. Latest report of the Census Bureau on shipments and consumption of these resins—that for April—shows an aggregate of 5,265,325 pounds of the molding and extrusion materials, with large resin content,

thus moved into consuming channels, as compared with 4, 718,281 pounds in March.

Varnish Gums

Copal — Awaiting the outcome of their appeals to the Belgian Government to withhold or modify the proposed high export tax on gum copal from the Belgian Congo, American importers of this gum are at a standstill insofar as purchasing newly gathered gum in that primary market is concerned.

Shellac — To the accompaniment of unremittingly rising prices in Calcutta and London, some of the American importers of shellac, devoid of any spot stocks worthy of mention, have advanced their prices for July shipments from Calcutta by three to five cents per pound above the already doubled price levels which they had been compelled to ask in order to make their quotations comparable with those named in the primary market. Thus they are now asking on July shipments for T. N. 72c. to 73c. per pound or nearly 5c. more than hitherto, and for superfine 75c., or 3c. more than the figure named by them in the previous week while quoting lemon No. 2 for such shipments at 77½c.

Bleached shellac is currently being quoted at 70½c.-71c. and the refined grade at 78½c.

While the importers thus quoting the gum are buying cautiously with an eye on the possibility that ceilings may be reimposed, if some form of price control is created by act of Congress, some importers are refraining from making any offers at any prices.

Glues and Binders

Casein — Although the stage has been set for a sharp markup in prices of casein, commensurate with the greatly increased cost of domestic production and the figures asked for offerings of Argentine material at Buenos Aires, no open action has been taken on this score either by the American dairies or importers. However, an uplift of at least two to three cents above the erstwhile OPA ceiling of 33c. appears unmistakably in the offing, with still larger advances looming on the horizon.

Glues—Production of both hide and bone glues has been badly handicapped of late by scarcity of raw materials and high costs of same, both at home and abroad, and by the advent of hot weather which customarily retards and curtails the output, especially of hide glues. A large producer of casein is offering a new type liquid urea-resin glue, which is said to be a satisfactory replacement for the currently short animal and casein glues.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: May

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for May, 1946, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials, as compared with those for May, 1945:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	1,337,395	$90,969

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	4,299,454	$333,617
casein-bound	377,076	21,253
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*219,147	279,926
Dry-powder form	800,653	71,235
glue-bound	318,417	12,602

* Gallons.

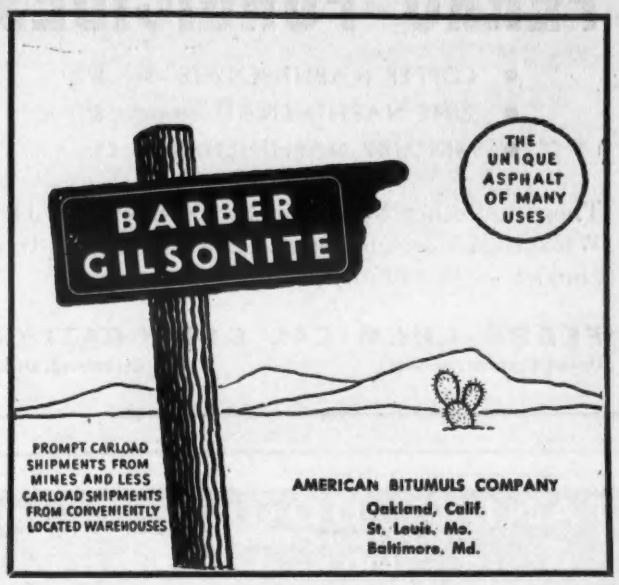
Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	1,124,949	$57,187
Coldwater	984,484	39,291

Sales of these products for May, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

	May 1946	May 1945
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,337,395	777,980
value.	$90,969	$54,119
Coldwater paints..value.	$718,633	$522,737
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,019,433	2,426,212
value.	$96,478	$114,833

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, is issuing a new booklet on its complete line of industrial rubber products.



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Viscosity 210° F, Saybolt sec.	110	125	510	720
Viscosity Index	—109	—130	—365	—400
Distn. (1 mm) °F				
5%	405	409	498	506
30%	442	445	540	559
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Bulletins 13 and 13A describe the use of INDONEX in synthetic and natural rubber compounds. Samples available on request.

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Evans, MacBride Get Du Pont Plastic Posts

Dr. Robert W. Evans' who has been manager of the division handling the company's part in the atomic energy project, will become assistant manager of the industrial division of the plastics department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., about August 1. Calvin R. MacBride has been named assistant manager of the products division of the plastics department.

For eighteen years Dr. Evans was connected with du Pont's development of pioneer processes for the high-pressure synthesis of ammonia and other chemicals. After war started he helped plan and design the Morgantown Ordnance Works in West Virginia. He was works manager there for two years prior to entering the atomic energy project in 1943 as manager of the manufacturing division.

Mr. MacBride, who has been assistant manager of the industrial division since 1929, will transfer his headquarters from the plant at Arlington, N. J., to the product division's offices in the Empire State Building, New York City.

Ferro Enamel Advances Hutt and Kauffman

The Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, has named Glenn A. Hutt general sales manager of the company and its divisions, and John R. Kauffman eastern sales manager of the company's allied engineering division.

Mr. Hutt joined the company in 1935 and was named director for Ferro Enamels Pty., the firm's Australian subsidiary. He returned to the United States in 1940, and a year later was appointed assistant general sales manager of the company and its divisions. He entered the Army in 1942 and was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Kauffman was with the allied engineering division from 1940 until 1943, when he joined the Navy, from which he was discharged recently.

Basing-Point Price System Cited by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Metal Lath Manufacturers Association, Cleveland, Ohio, and its ten member manufacturers are charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with fixing and maintaining, by cooperative action, identical delivered prices and terms of sale for metal lath used in the building construction industry.

The respondent members of the association are alleged to be the only manufacturers of metal lath in the United States and, to the extent that they act collectively in effectuating their pricing program, are alleged to be in a position to dominate and control prices for their products.

The complaint charges that each respondent manufacturer in calculating and making its price quotations and conditions of sale does so by dividing the United States into several geographical zones and quoting to all prospective purchasers within any one of the zones the same and single delivered price at their respective destinations, irrespective of the cost of delivery to such purchasers.

General Aniline Advance Three at Grasselli Plant

The General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has announced three promotions at its Grasselli, N. J., plant. Russell I. Baker, for eighteen years manager of the vat color department, has been named assistant plant manager, Hans Heer, former assistant manager of the vat color department, succeeds Mr. Baker, and is in turn succeeded by Dr. Melvin Stevenson, former plant chemist in charge of one of the vat color buildings.

Casein Co. Offers New Glue

The Casein Company of America, New York, has developed a new type liquid, ureau-resin glue, which the company claims is suitable as a replacement for the currently-short animal and casein glues. Marketed under the name "Casco-Resin 135," it is designed primarily for room-temperature gluing.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Plastic Corporation, New York, has announced that as of August 1 the company's ethyl cellulose materials will be known as 'Celcon.'

Baltimore Paint & Color Works has purchased an eight-acre tract of land in the Westport section of Baltimore, where it will build a new plant, plans for which already have been approved

P. S. Thorsen & Co., industrial equipment, Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected president R. K. Patterson, formerly with Johns-Manville Corporation. He succeeds Alphonso Woods, who resigned as president and director but will remain as treasurer and in an advisory capacity.

T. A. Langlie, formerly director of personnel and industrial relations for National Starch Products Inc., New York, has joined the labor and industrial relations counselling division of National Foremen's Institute, Deep River, Conn.

Soap imports in Haiti in the past few years have fluctuated around 3,000 metric tons. In prewar days, the United Kingdom supplied the major share of these imports, but during the conflict imports from the United Kingdom disappeared, and both the United States and Argentina increased their share of the Haitian soap trade. By 1945, Argentina became the principal supplier.

Ziegler Moves Offices

G. S. Ziegler & Co., manufacturer of asphalt, gilsonite, stearine pitch and waxes, has moved to larger quarters in the Woolworth building, New York. The company's factory is located at New Market, N. J.

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Nuodex Products Forms Foreign Marketing Firm

The formation of Nuodex International, Inc., to act as the foreign marketing organization for Nuodex Products Company, and also to offer world-wide marketing facilities to a selected list of non-competitive manufacturers of raw materials for the paint and varnish industries, has been announced by Nuodex Products Company, Inc., manufacturer of driers, fungicides and wetting, grinding and dispersing aids, Elizabeth, N. J.

Officers for the new Nuodex subsidiary are Leo Roon, president; H. M. Johnson, vice-president; Walter Gotham, treasurer; Arthur Minich, secretary; and H. V. Whelan, executive vice-president. The supervision and responsibility for the operation of Nuodex International, Inc., has been assigned to Mr. Whelan.

The new international organization plans to handle foreign distribution through its agents and offices in the British Isles, Western Europe, the Far East, and South America, not only for its parent company, but also for Nuodex Products of Canada, Ltd., Nuodex Products of Australia, Ltd., and for an English manufacturing affiliate, Scott Bader & Co., Ltd., which manufactures Nuodex driers under license.

German Titanium Research Data Now Available

OPD Washington Bureau

Extensive wartime research on titanium in Germany may offer unusual possibilities for the future use of this metal, according to a report now available from the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. The only German titanium manufacturing firm, Titangesellschaft, was investigated by Ford H. McBerty, of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce.

Orders for the report (PB-22625; photostat, $5; microfilm, $1; 63 pages, with diagrams; issued May 3, 1946) may be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

WAA Urgency Certificate Granted for Materials

OPD Washington Bureau

Urgency certificates, formerly granted only for the purchase of surplus equipment from the War Assets Administration, may now be issued to eligible persons for materials as well, the Civilian Production Administration has announced.

An amendment to direction 16 to Priorities Regulation 13 now provides that anyone requiring either material or equipment to sustain or increase production of critical products as listed in Schedule 1 of Priorities Regulation 28 may be granted urgency certificates which give the holder precedence over any other class of buyers of WAA stocks of surplus.

Provision has also been made in the amended direction to issue urgency certificates to war contractors if the War or Navy Department or the Maritime Commission certifies that the contractor's inability to obtain the desired material or equipment from other sources will have a serious effect on the defense program or the health and welfare of the enlisted personnel.

Urgency certificates for steel in the shapes listed in Schedule 1 of General Preference Order M-21 (covering iron and steel, including ferro alloys and associated materials) may be issued only to producers of the products listed in Schedule A of Direction 12 of the order.

Enamel Paint Specification Issued by Treasury Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

The procurement division of the Treasury department has issued the first Federal Specification on high-grade, semi-gloss enamel paint for general use on interior walls and woodwork. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, under designation, "Federal Specification TT-E-508, Interior, Semi-Gloss, Tints and White."

Reynolds Assigns Huflage To Foils Division Post

Carl W. Huflage, formerly manager of the Southern sales division of the Reynolds Metals Company, has become manager of the converter sales in the foils division of the company. He recently was released from duty with the navy.

Page Hamilton Ferro Drier New England Sales Agent

The Ferro Drier & Chemical Company, Cleveland, has named Page N. Hamilton, of New York, assisted by Allen G. Lilla, as sales agent for New England, for the sale of the company's metallic soaps, driers and fungicides.

Trade Briefs

Central New York Paint Salesmen's Association recently held its annual clambake, which was featured by a discussion on how to furnish dealers with more paint products.

Brazil's imports of turpentine in 1945, amounting to 452 metric tons, were only 35 percent of those in 1944, which totaled 1,231 tons, according to the Servico de Estatistica of the Ministry of Finance.

Paints and varnishes imports into Venezuela through the port of La Guaira in 1945 amounted to 1,295 metric tons, a slight increase over the 1944 total of 1,253 tons. Imports of these materials in 1943 amounted to 948 tons.

Johns - Manville Corporation, asbestos products, New York, has called for redemption 85,000 shares of 3½ percent cumulative preferred, at a redemption price of $104. Shares will be selected by lot July 18 and will be redeemed August 20.

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Dyestuffs
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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number, 171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester	
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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Fats, Oils, Output Consumption: May

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for May, 1946, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Vegetable Oils		
Babassu, crude	[3]	3,119,000
Refined	[3]	1,559,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	4,351,000	5,363,000
No. 3, crude	1,139,000	1,805,000
Dehydrated	2,295,000	3,137,000
Sulphonated	.....	352,000
Chinawood or tung oil	690,000	1,910,000
Coconut, crude	22,353,000	19,695,000
Refined	8,504,000	7,161,000
Corn, crude	14,658,000	15,026,000
Refined	13,726,000	1,531,000
Cottonseed, crude	32,626,000	54,504,000
Refined	48,258,000	84,768,000
Linseed	41,371,000	48,988,000
Olive, edible	[3]	24,000
Inedible	.....	11,000
Olive, sulphur oil or olive foots	[3]	50,000
Oiticica	.....	1,641,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	1,070,000
Refined	.....	[3]
Palm, crude	.....	3,811,000
Refined	[3]	259,000
Peanut, crude[1]	7,979,000	9,496,000
Refined	7,315,000	5,041,000
Perilla	.....	4,000
Rapeseed	.....	1,290,000
Sesame	.....	34,000
Soybean, crude	124,587,000	123,135,000
Refined	114,395,000	94,936,000
All other	8,473,000	1,967,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	121,032,000	2,494,000
Neatsfoot oil	118,000	379,000
Tallow, edible	5,141,000	5,206,000
Inedible	75,466,000	109,703,000
Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[2]		
Cod	63,000	942,000
Codliver	8,000	1,049,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,598,000
Other fish	41,605,000	10,247,000
Other liver	497,000	689,000
Greases		
Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool)	45,776,000	48,397,000
Wool grease	1,857,006	1,536,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	22,261,000	22,419,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,923,000	2,135,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,397,000	896,000
Grease and lard oil	4,977,000	3,842,000
Oleo oil	2,570,000	683,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,465,000	6,135,000
Stearic acid	5,633;000	5,171,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[4]	1,008,000
Stearin, animal, edible	1,592,000	1,388,000
Inedible	1,916,000	1,986,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,241,000	7,249,000
Tallow oil	2,090,000	954,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	18,031,000	14,606,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,024,000	5,800,000
crude (100% basis)	14,403,000	15,137,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,687,000	6,440,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	83,263,000	79,473,000
Inedible	14,493,000	17,408,000
Winterized vegetable oils	26,109,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.

[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[4] Includes 1,056,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 5,000 pounds herring, sardine and pilchard.

[5] Includes 204,000 pounds of menhaden oil and no herring, sardine, and pilchard production reported for April.

[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks May 31
Castor beans	5,885	7,756
Copra	17,488	15,432
Corn germs	18,349	213
Cottonseed	103,246	146,736
Flaxseed	57,284	60,866
Palm kernels	.....	.....
Soybeans	419,514	833,965
Tung nuts	2,072	809
Other[1]	6,089	4,131

[1] Peanuts not included.

Fats, Oils Quotas

—Continued from page 4

Reductions also apply to the allocations of edible fats and oils for the military, and for Government and commercial exports. The military allocation totals 12,300,000 pounds as compared with 12,500,000 pounds in the second quarter. Commercial exports and shipments have been allocated at 69,200,000 pounds against 86,300,000 pounds in the second quarter. Exports implemented by the Government have been allocated at 69,200,000 pounds as contrasted with 158,300,000 pounds in the second quarter.

Allocations of inedible fats and oils for the military have been increased to 14,400,000 pounds from the 10,400,000 pounds allocated in the second quarter. Both commercial and Government exports and shipments of inedible fats and oils have been reduced. Commercial exports and shipments have been allocated at 15,900,000 pounds as compared with 24,200,000 pounds in the second quarter. Exports implemented by the Government have been allocated at 3,500,000 pounds against 6,200,000 pounds allocated during the second quarter.

The total allocable supply of edible fats and oils during the third quarter is 1,035,200,000 pounds compared with 1,254,200,000 pounds during the second quarter. Most of this reduction is in the allocable supply of lard, reflecting the usual seasonal decline in the production of that commodity.

The total allocable supply of inedible fats and oils also is smaller—857,200,000 pounds during the third quarter as compared with 869,000,000 pounds during the second quarter. This also reflects the usual seasonal decline in the production of these commodities.

Allocations for the third quarter were based on the assumption that the lard set-aside would be continued until the 1946 export program was completed, the planned volume of exports during the third quarter being in line with the goal of 375,000 tons for the calendar year 1946. To implement this export program the Department has required processors to set aside specified quantities of lard, but this set-aside was reduced to zero following expiration of the Price Control Act on June 30.

Fats, Oils Shortage Continues in Cuba

Fats and oils shortage still prevails in Cuba. During the first quarter of 1946, Cuba received only about 85 percent of the lard allocated from the United States, the chief source; 32 percent of the soybean oil; 5 percent of the tallow and 22 percent of oils for soapmaking. Shipments from the United States are delayed because of lack of seatrain service and shortage of containers.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

1932 to 1939, when he retired to the status of board member and consultant.

Dr. Arthur W. Burwell, vice-president and technical director of the Alox Corporation, petroleum products, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died recently in that city. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mrs. M. B. C. Clark, widow of Sigourney F. Clark, former official of the Standard Oil Company, died recently at her home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Cyril Haworth, an executive of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, died in New York, July 9. He was forty-four years old.

Thomas G. Hendrick, who developed the first major oil production in the Permian Basin of West Texas, died in Abilene, Tex., July 8. He was eighty-four years old.

Mrs. Mary J. Kirk, wife of Dr. William Kirk, general manager of the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died July 7 in Wilmington. She was fifty-seven years old.

Harry V. Le Bourveau, manager of the Shell Oil Company's plant at Sewaren, N. J., died in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., on July 8. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Le Bourveau had been with the Shell company since 1930.

Charles M. McGarvey, president of the South Texas Development Company, oil producer, died at his home in Albany, New York, June 30. He was sixty-years old.

Clarence A. Robbins, jr., secretary of the Robbins Varnish Company, St. Louis, was killed July 8 when his automobile struck a traffic divider in a railroad underpass in that city. He was thirty-two years of age.

Edward B. Sturgis, retired mining engineer, died at his home in Pleasantville, N. Y., on July 1. He was seventy-three years of age. During the first world war, Mr. Sturgis was assistant secretary of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Trading opened up in grease and tallow and several million pounds were sold a week ago to soapmakers at about three cents per pound above recent ceilings. Packers were out of the market and the bulk of the business was done by renderers. Offerings dried up with prices nominal at the higher levels.

Producers of oils and fats remained out of the market last week and resellers were reported holding limited supplies at considerably higher prices than recent ceilings. Some business was reported at the increased levels though buyers generally awaited the outcome of revised price control legislation.

Allocations of edible oils will be eleven percent smaller during the third quarter and inedible oils for military requirements will be increased from 11,000,000 pounds to 14,000,000 pounds, for the same period, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Trading in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange were temporarily suspended last Wednesday until further notice pending the clarification of the present confused situation in the market. Department of Agriculture notified commodity exchanges that the delivery of cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils was subject to WFO 29, and may not be transferred without authorization from the department, except crude oil moving to qualified refiners. All War Food Orders relating to fats and oils will continue in effect, according to the Department of Agriculture. These orders are: WFO 9, 29, 42, 42a, 42b, 43, 67, 124, and 130. The 1945 crop soybean program and 1945 peanut crop contracts also continued in effect, department stated.

Price ceilings on cottonseed, soybeans and their products, including butter and lard substitutes were exempted from the revised price control bill by the Senate last Wednesday.

Cottonseed Oil

As a result of a notification from the Department of Agriculture to commodity exchanges, to the effect that the delivery of any cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils is subject to provisions of WFO 29, except crude oil moving to qualified refiners, may not be transferred without specific authorization from the department, the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange on the recommendation of the cottonseed products committee, temporarily suspended trading in bleached prime summer yellow oil futures at 12 noon July 10, on the Exchange pending the clarification of the present confused situation in cottonseed oil.

Bids for bleachable oil were boosted to 17.75 cents per pound early in the week, with no sales transacted and the market was merely nominal thereat when the suspension order became effective.

Trading in new crop oil has been suspended by producers and refiners unitl the OPA situation is clarified.

Memphis, July 11.—Practically no trading in cottonseed products. Mills in this section closed. Cotton making good growth. Grassy fields now under control.

Linseed Oil

While prices were advanced 2.2c. per pound to offset the higher cost of flaxseed, the market was entirely nominal because producers were sold up and had little oil to offer. Withdrawals against contracts continued heavy and absorbed the bulk of the production. Some business was reported in small drum lots at the higher levels, with most crushers not offering.

Government crop report was disappointing, and estimated the flaxseed production as of July 1 at 20,149,000 bushels, 45 percent less than the 36,688,000 bushels produced last year and against 10-year average of 23,426,000 bushels. The indicated 2,465,000 acres for harvest is 63 percent of 3,914,000 acres harvested last year and is the lowest in seven years.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Demand for oil continued excessive and while crushers were anxious to make further commitments they were held down because of the modest seed supply on hand, previous commitments, and uncertainties over OPA and other government agencies. The fact that prices were advanced better than 2c. a pound failed to help the seed supply, and until country offerings reach a higher point it is expected that there will be little or no oil for sale. Crushing operations are estimated at 40 percent of capacity for the week and there may be some improvement next week, however, it is doubtful if the current run can be maintained or exceeded until country offerings increase materially. Linseed oil quoted nominally at 16.5c. in tankcars, 17.3c. in cooperage and 18.3c. in drum lots.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	3,288,000	3,060,000
Since Sept. 1	270,810,000	221,290,000

Los Angeles, July 10.—Price of linseed oil took a jump this week. Oil was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars. However, little oil was available, and trading was slow.

Flaxseed — Trading was fair, at higher prices. Sales were made at $3.75 per bushel, Minneapolis, on spot and for immediate shipment.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Demand for flaxseed continued strong during the week and buyers were aggressive in the free market as they paid $3.75 per bushel for anything offered on a spot and for shipment immediately. Flaxseed receipts in Minneapolis were unseasonably high as shippers took advantage of the price basis (which was 15c. over the government's guaranteed price of $3.60) and seed which was being held for marketing on the $3.60 basis rolled into market. Field observers just returned from a swing in the flaxseed belt, report that producers are very much satisfied with the way that the crop is turning out this season and that many predict record breaking production in the well farmed areas.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	78,000	85,500	63,000	13,200
Since Sept. 1	20,517,400	10,614,500	4,430,100	2,036,700

Buenos Aires, July 10—Flaxseed shipments during the last two weeks were 200,000 bushels to the Continent and 360,000 bushels to the United States. Flaxseed quoted at $2.04¼ per bushel, f.o.b. terminal elevators. Visible seed supply was estimated at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, July 10.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, July; Calcutta, £27 nominal, July; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Supply situation continued aggravated by labor troubles which has closed down two plants in the East for the eighth week. Demand was urgent. Producers confined activity to deliveries on former contracts.

Corn—Producers were not offering and the small production was moving against contracts.

Coconut—Arrivals of 1,149 tons of Manila copra were noted at Baltimore last week for allocation by CCC. Trading in copra was reported at the ceiling $109.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Inquiry for oil was active, but trading was tied up, because consumers still awaited the allocation of oil.

Revised figures place the exports of copra from the Philippines at 44,905 long tons to the United States in June. Of this total 3,981 long tons were shipped to Denmark. In May exports to the United States totaled 31,970 long tons.

Oiticica—A total of 3,500 drums arrived at New York last week for de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Flaxseed, 15c. per bushel.
Greases, 2⅞c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $36 per ton.
Linseed oil, 2.2c. per lb.
Crude menhaden oil, 3c. per lb.
Red oil, 3½c. per lb.
Refined menhaden oil, 3c. per lb.
Refined sardine oil, 3c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 3½c. per lb.
Tallow, 2⅞c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	193.4	193.4	193.3

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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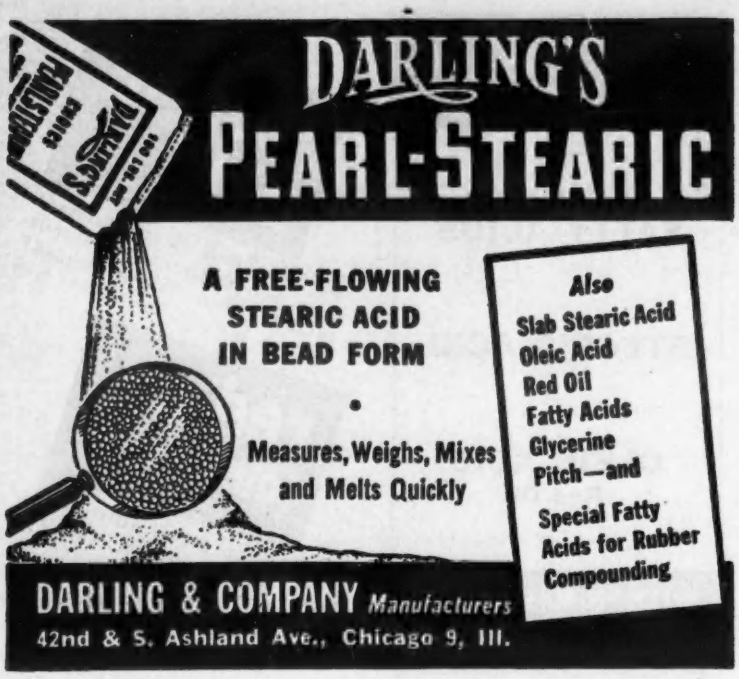

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livery against former orders. The market continued in a tight position owing to the sold-up production in Brazil. Offerings of future shipments have been withdrawn. Small lots on the spot were reported quoted at 26c. to 28c. per pound, in drums.

Palm—Imports totaled 1,253 tons at New York last week for allocation by CCC.

Olive—Buying interest lagged last week, though resellers were quoting at $9 to $9.50 per gallon, in drums on the spot, depending upon quantity. Light trading was reported at this level. Importers were seeking refined soybean oil for shipment to Spain in exchange for olive oil, but met with little success.

Peanut—Trading was quiet, with moderate quantities delivered against contracts. Light sales of crude oil were reported at ceilings.

Tung—Demand continued active, though trading was restricted to a moderate volume, because of the light offerings from China. Sales were made at ceilings and mainly for forward delivery. Imports totaled 856 drums and 273 tons in bulk at New York last week, the major portion of which was sold before arrival.

Los Angeles, July 10.—Heavy demand for all vegetable oils was reported here this week, but poor supplies limited trading. Nominal quotations remain unchanged. Prices for tankcars follow:—castor, prime gold pressed, 13.6c. per pound; 14.6c. per pound in drum carlots, plus drum cost; chinawood, 38½c. per pound; coconut, crude, 8⅛c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable, 14.-51c. per pound; mustardseed, 14c. per pound; peanut, crude, 13.9c. per pound; sesameseed, crude, 15c. per pound; soybean, 12.50c. per pound; refined, bleached and deodorized, 13.815c. per pound.

Soybean—Reports from Atlanta stated that sales were made up to $92.50 per ton, in bulk, basis Decatur. This price was predicated upon $2.77 per bushel for beans, which is 60c. higher than former ceilings. Mixed feed trade were backing away from oilmeals at the high levels, since the setaside is taking care of their needs to some extent.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Substantial trading in all grades was reported at an increase of 2⅞c. per pound, above former ceilings. All offerings were absorbed and the market was more or less nominal at the close of the week. House grease was quoted nominally at 11¼c. per pound, choice white, 11⅞c. white A, 11¾c., yellow, 11⅜c. brown, 10¾c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works.

Lard—Trading was reported limited though buyers raised bids without bringing forth much material. Packers were withdrawn from the market and delivered limited quantities against former orders. Prices were entirely nominal.

Tallow—Soapers and other consumers purchased several million pounds of all grades at 2⅞c. per pound above recent ceilings. Supplies were cleaned up and the market was more nominal at the higher levels. Most of the business was done by renderers. Packers were out of the market as their production has been negligible of late. Extra was sold at 11½c. per pound and special at 11⅜c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. plants. Prices were entirely nominal at 11⅝c. and 11½c. same basis respectively locally.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Refined grades were advanced 3c. per pound. Light pressed was quoted at 15.2c. per pound, tankcars and 16.2c. drums; alkali refined, 16.2c. per pound, tankcars and 17.2c. drums and kettle bodied, 18.2c. per pound, drums. Demand for crude oil was active and it was reported that sales were made at 12c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works if and when made. Asking prices were later heard at 13c., same basis.

Baltimore, July 10.—Reports from the menhaden fishing fleet continue to vary, with even the hauls of the boats on the Chesapeake bay reporting a smaller catch. Reports from Virginia that up to the last two weeks the catches exceeded any previous similar period, but since then some decline has taken place, with the whole of the area from Lewes, Del., up to Wildwood and Long Island, just about fair. Big buyers of oil are holding back because of the new OPA legislation, but producers, show no eagerness to go ahead on the old basis. Reports were current that crude oil sales were made at 12c., loose, works, with offerings named at 13c., same basis.

Sardine—Reports from the Pacific coast stated that crude oil was offered at 13.3c. per pound, bulk, works for future delivery and that some business was placed thereat. Refined grades were increased 3c. per pound, but the market was entirely nominal owing to the scarcity of supplies. Light pressed was advanced to 15.2c. per pound, tankcars, 16.2c. drums; alkali refined, 16.2c. per pound, tankcars, 17.2c. drums and kettle bodied, 18.2c. per pound, drums.

Landings of pilchards will not be allocated between canneries and reduction plants on the Pacific coast during the 1946-47 season which begins August 1 in northern California, it was announced July 3 by the fish and wildlife service, Department of Interior.

Los Angeles, July 11.—Reports were current of crude oil trading at 13.3c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. works, for future delivery. Consuming inquiry was active.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Owing to the advance in tallow and grease, prices of red oil were increased 3½c. per pound. Producers were not offering, as production was sold up. Quotations were entirely nominal at 16c. per pound, tank cars, and 16½c. per pound, drums, carlots.

Stearic Acid—All grades were advanced 3½c. per pound, following the increase in prices of basic materials. Quotations were nominal, as makers were sold up and unable to offer. Double pressed, 19⅜c. per pound, drums, carlots; single pressed, 18⅞c. and triple pressed, 22⅛c., same basis. Ton lots were ½c. per pound higher.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Advices from the South stated that prices on the

—Continued on page 78

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Fats and Oils Consumption by Industries: First Quarter, 1946

Factory consumption of primary animal and vegetable fats and oils, by uses, during the first quarter of 1946, according to the Bureau of the Census, was as follows (in pounds):—

Material	Total consumption	Used in refining	Sulphonation	Shortening	Oleomargarin	Other	Soap	Paints, printing inks	Linoleum and oilcloth	Lubricants and greases	Other
Babassu, crude	17,700,000	11,422,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,187,000	.....	.....	.....	91,000
refined	10,298,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,298,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor No. 1, crude	20,204,000	.....	637,000	.....	.....	.....	57,000	1,154,000	244,000	94,000	18,018,000
No. 3, crude	7,521,000	726,000	1,533,000	.....	.....	.....	87,000	148,000	604,000	58,000	4,365,000
dehydrated	3,056,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	7,330,000	116,000	10,000	590,000
sulphonated	1,405,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,000	136,000	.....	8,000	1,170,000
China wood, or tung	4,913,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,307,000	30,000	22,000	554,000
Coconut, crude	40,166,000	14,706,000	11,000	.....	.....	.....	12,410,000	2,000	.....	.....	13,037,000
refined	14,453,000	.....	.....	60,000	.....	52,000	6,792,000	92,000	.....	.....	7,457,000
Corn, crude	38,644,000	38,165,000	140,000	.....	.....	.....	121,000	3,000	.....	.....	215,000
refined	7,954,000	.....	132,000	806,000	2,277,000	1,445,000	13,000	2,000	.....	9,000	3,180,000
Cottonseed, crude	333,678,000	333,437,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	95,000	19,000	.....	60,000	29,000
refined	245,742,000	.....	178,000	111,203,000	55,318,000	3,542,000	170,000	48,000	.....	84,000	75,109,000
Linseed	134,892,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,000	98,476,000	18,321,000	126,000	17,762,000
Oiticica	4,463,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,356,000	708,000	.....	399,000
Olive, edible	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000
inedible	54,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000	.....	.....	.....	11,000
sulphur oil or olive foots	216,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palm, crude	11,857,000	1,005,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,668,000	.....	.....	26,000	7,158,000
refined	1,485,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	969,000	.....	.....	.....	516,000
Palm kernel, crude	11,224,000	3,731,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,836,000	.....	.....	.....	1,652,000
refined	3,607,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,607,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut, crude	37,163,000	35,925,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1,269,000	1,000	.....	.....	3,000
refined	21,192,000	.....	801,000	10,234,000	5,525,000	1,909,000	83,000	.....	.....	.....	2,640,000
Perilla	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed	4,139,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,601,000	1,529,000
Sesame	83,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,000
Soybean, crude	381,800,000	376,057,000	180,000	.....	.....	.....	720,000	1,576,000	.....	33,000	3,234,000
refined	265,870,000	.....	149,000	183,053,000	48,814,000	6,338,000	335,000	4,578,000	.....	52,000	22,551,000
Other vegetable	10,224,000	806,000	94,000	1,740,000	.....	898,000	132,000	391,000	15,000	.....	6,148,000
Animal Fats											
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	9,645,000	.....	.....	6,740,000	589,000	868,000	597,000	.....	.....	25,000	826,000
Neatsfoot oil	1,141,000	4,000	170,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	4,000	.....	52,000	887,000
Oleo oil	2,839,000	.....	.....	317,000	703,000	144,000	1,455,000	.....	.....	3,000	17,000
Stearin, animal, edible	4,910,000	.....	.....	4,198,000	555,000	58,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	96,000
Tallow, edible	19,151,000	.....	7,000	14,250,000	6,000	1,737,000	2,890,000	.....	.....	48,000	213,000
inedible	315,287,000	.....	1,791,000	.....	.....	.....	239,260,000	26,000	.....	8,057,000	66,153,000
Fish and Marine Mammal Oils											
Codliver oil	2,967,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,967,000
Cod oil	3,680,000	.....	617,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	8,000	3,047,000
Fish oil	39,162,000	.....	1,087,000	415,000	.....	.....	10,323,000	9,002,000	1,500,000	200,000	16,635,000
Marine mammal oils	3,729,000	606,000	1,073,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	.....	961,000	1,066,000
Other liver oil	2,244,000	3,000	103,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	2,125,000
Greases											
Greases, other than wool	127,175,000	178,000	26,000	.....	.....	.....	84,146,000	6,015,000	.....	6,004,000	30,806,000
Wool grease	4,081,000	1,626,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,000	41,000	.....	609,000	1,711,000

Sardine Oil Used In British Linoleum

Glasgow, June 11, 1946

The use of sardine oil, from Portugal, as a substitute for linseed oil, in the manufacture of floorcoverings, has been reported from Kirkcaldy, center of the British linoleum industry. It is not yet indicated whether there will be an adequate volume of supplies available, or whether it suffices to replace the linseed oil completely, but it is regarded as at least an alternative, which may allow the industry to continue development.

Meantime, there is an attempt being made to divert available supplies from paint production to floorcovering. Tom Hubbard, M.P. for Kirkcaldy, has asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade to investigate the distribution of linseed oil and to redistribute the available supplies as between consuming industries. The paint industry, it is indicated, is receiving double the allocation granted to the linoleum industry.

Linoleum manufacturers have fallen behind in deliveries against permits and wil lrequire additional allocation of linseed oil, or some alternative, to make good this deficiency.

Trade Briefs

Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., has added Edward W. Lang and Saber Oglesby jr. to its staff.

F. H. Paul & Stein Bros., exporters and importers, New York, have moved their offices to larger quarters at 100 Gold street.

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1—Swenson Single Effect Aluminum Evaporator, 3'2"x5'6" with 200 Aluminum tubes 1½"x4'—with Vacuum Pump and Aluminum receiver.
1—Buffalo Single Effect Stainless Steel Evaporator, rapid circulating type with pump and condenser.

FILLERS (DRY POWDERS)
1—Stokes & Smith Model G1 Universal Semi-Automatic.
1—Triangle Model SN Auger type, Semi-Automatic.
1—National Packaging F2 Free Flowing Filler.
2—National Packaging Two Station, Automatic Auger Fillers.
3—Scott Scales and Hoepner Weigh Type Fillers.
1—Triangle Elec - Tri - Pack Filler, Free Flowing, 3 oz. to 3 lbs.
8—Day, Spout-Waldron, Jeffrey and Howe, Lock and Barrel Packers.

FILLERS (Light Liquids, Oils, Shampoos, Salad-Dressing, etc.)
New FMC Straight Line Syphon Fillers.
New FMC Rotary Syphon Fillers.
New FMC Straight Line Vacuum Fillers.
1—Samco all Automatic 8 Spout Vacuum Filler.
1—Samco Jr. 6 Spout Vacuum Filler.

FILTERS
1—Shriver 18" Wood Pl. & Fr. Filter Press.
1—Shriver Cast Iron 24" Pl. & Frame Filter Press with pump and motor.
1—Shriver 30" C.I. Pl. & Fr. Filter Press.
1—Industrial all Iron Rotary Filter Drum, 6'x3'.
3—Oliver Filters, 5'x6'—Steel construction.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
1—Griscomb-Russel 7 Pass Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger. (See Condensers).

KETTLES
75—Jacketed Kettles in stock, Stainless, Copper, Iron, etc., up to 1,000 gal. capacity.

MILLS (Roller)
2—Kent 16"x40" Three Roll Mills.
1—Houchin-Aiken 20"x48" Three Roll Mill.
1—Lehman 5 Roll Water Cooled Mill, 20"x48"—arranged for M.D.
1—J. H. Day 3 Roll Water Cooled Mill, 9"x33—B.D.
1—Lehman 4 Roll Water Cooled Mill, 12¾"x32"—arranged for M.D.
1—Buhler 5 Roll Water Cooled Mill, 13¾"x31½"—V belt drive to 20 H.P. motor.

MILLS (Ball & Tube)
4—Hardinge Conical; 5'x22"; 6'x48"—(2)—8'x30".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 40"x58"—arranged for M.D.
3—Stearns Rogers Tube Mills, 5'x22'.
2—Allis-Chalmers 7'x24' Tube Mills.
1—Allis-Chalmers 6'x22' Tube Mill.

MILLS (General)
2—Raymond No. 45 Imp Mills, complete with accessories.
8—Raymond No. 00 and No. 0000 Mills.
2—Raymond No. 1 Mills—P.D.
1—Stedman Cage Mill arranged for (2) 75 H.P. motors (not included).

MIXERS (Paste, Paint, Semi-Liquids)
1—Ross 50 Gal. Paste Mixer, 24"x 19½.
1—Ross 150 Gal. Paste Mixer, 36x36.
1—Battery of 3 Kent Paste Mixers, 30"x30.
12—Lead Mixers—50, 60, 100 gal.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty—Semi-Solids)
3—Simpson Intensive Mixers, 6', 4' and 18".
4—W. & P. Jacketed Mixers, 2 gal., 9 gal. and 20 gal.
1—P. & J. Jacketed Hor. Mixer, 34x 40x50, double elliptical arms—requires 2 motors.
1—Abbe Double Z arm Mixer—137 Gal. Cap.—with 7½ H.P. motor.

MIXERS (Dry Powder)
1—Day Model G 2,000 lb. Mixer.
1—Sprout Waldron 3,000 lb. Vertical Mixer.
12—New FMC Dry Ribbon Mixers, up to 3,000 lbs.

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ALUMINUM VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS
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1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ⅛" PLATE.

CRYSTALLIZERS VACUUM PAN DRYERS
4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallizers—also two of atmospheric type, same size, also jacketed and agitated—300 gallons capacity—cast iron—jackets cast integral with shells.
7—Swenson-Walker Continuous Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, Mixers or Dryers, each made up of four 24"x26"x10' long sections with heavy spiral ribbon agitators. Each unit with worm gear speed reducer.

SPECIAL PURCHASE
1—A. Colton No. 14 Fully Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Clipping Machine.
58—Philadelphia GEAR REDUCERS.
37—Philadelphia Vertical Gear Reducers and motors, 3 HP.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
3—W & P MIXERS, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant
2—200 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
4—100 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
1—275 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—250 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—60 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—50 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
2—25 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pan.
1—60 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans.
1—J. H. Day Drug Mixer.
13—400 lb. All Copper Percolators.
8—200 lb. All Copper Percolators.
5—100 gallon Closed Copper Tanks.
Miscellaneous small copper tanks, crocks, stone percolators, stone filters, etc.
6—Day wall type agitators.

DRYERS
1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
2—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
4—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 6'x35'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

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1—50 gal. J. H. Day Imperial STAINLESS STEEL VACUUM MIXER, with A.C. Motor.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
1—20x48" ROTEX SCREEN, motor driven.
1—Dopp 500 gallon jacketed KETTLE.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER, motor driven.
7—BAKER - PERKINS, size 15, style VI, class BS, steam jacketed sigma blade MIXERS, 150 gallons capacity, 100 gallons working capacity. Each equipped with Hydraulic Tilting devices. These mixers are new, unused.
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13—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP Explosion-proof Motors.
2—Vallez No. 4 Rotary Filter Presses.
4—Sweetland Filter Presses, No. 7, No. 10, No. 12.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer, 100 gals.
1—W & P Mixer, 300 gals.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 38"x20'.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4'x10".
1—Hardinge Silex-Lined Conical Ball Mill, 8'x30".
1—Abbe Engr. Lined Ball Mill, 40"x4'.

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1—J. H. Day 16"x 40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

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1—Pfaudler Nickel Lined Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 18"x3½'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.

1—Battery of 2 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, motor driven, 15 HP motors.
1—Orville Simpson No. 43 Rotex Sifter, motor driven.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—42"x42" shelves.
3—Colton Class 9-18, 20 Punch Rotary Preforming Presses, 2" die.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preforming Presses, 2½" die.
10—Colton and Stokes Single Punch Preforming Presses, up to ¾".
1—FEINC 3'x2' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machine.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing, Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluteregg Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
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Chemical equipment, new or used: 50 200-gal. glass-lined jacketed closed reactors, complete; 50 100-gal. glass-lined stills; 50 100-gal. stainless or monel stills; 1 -gal. glass-lined and stainless steel storage tanks, jacketed and unjacketed. Drying ovens, tray or truck-tray type; steam or electrically heated. OPD 849.

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For chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, biologists and pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Dye chemist—one experienced in indigo's, etc. OPD 852.

Paint and varnish chemist: Medium size, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods, varnishes and industrials. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 861.

Wanted — Agronomist. Unusual opportunity available in nationally known organization in fertilizer division, for qualified agronomist having experience in methods of fertilizer application, soil analysis, and experimental farm supervision. Should be thoroughly familiar with the fertilizer trade. Experience in technical article writing desirable. Please reply in detail on educational background and experience. Salary commensurate with ability. OPD 866.

Gum grinder desired by large, old established firm. Practical experience with and knowledge of the grinding and blending of such gums as karaya, arabic, tragacanth. Knowledge relating to the utilization of the various grades of each gum in connection with processing. A real opportunity with a secure future for the right man. Reply in writing stating experience in detail, with full qualifications and salary desired. Your reply will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this opening and advertisement. OPD 851.

Grease technologist: excellent opportunity for chemist or chemical engineer with ability to apply practical experience to the development of all types of lubricating greases. Sound chemical background required. Major Oil Company. Metropolitan New York. OPD 871.

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Chemist Wanted—Experienced in the manufacturing of organic and inorganic colors, or an assistant. State age, experience and references. Harold B. Swett, Sec'y., 55 West 42nd street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Graduated chemical engineer, 15 years' experience adhesives, coatings, emulsions, polishes, cleaning and household products. Resourceful. Original ideas. OPD 853.

Pharmaceutical consultant, twenty years experience in plant management, chemical control and development of new medicinal preparations. Will spend part time in your plant or offer the facilities of his own laboratory. OPD 863.

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Technical sales, or manufacturer's representative, age 33, graduate School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, 1934, ten years of varied chemical sales and laboratory supply experience. OPD 862.

Experienced secretary, single, with M.A. degree from recognized university (major-Spanish, minor-French), secretarial diploma from accredited business college. Several years' experience (including dictation, typing, and filing of technical material) in petroleum research and development as secretary to research executive in a major petroleum company. Desires connection with company operating in South America. OPD 864.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 74

Memphis Merchant Exchange have advanced the daily limit of $2.00 per ton, but there has been little or no spot trading. Crushers in the Valley have reported bids of $75.00 for 41 percent cake, which is approximately $18.00 over the ceiling, but there is hardly enough meal available in the entire Southeast and Valley to constitute a market. No processors in Alabama and Georgia can offer any meal whatsoever. The fertilizer trade as well as the feed trade are backing away from current runaway prices for oil meals, most of which are offered by ginners and truckers-merchants, who for sometime have held the control of distribution in oil meals.

Linseed Meal—Sales were reported at $85 per ton, f.o.b. eastern mills for immediate shipment. This price was increased to offset the higher cost of flaxseed and was more or less nominal.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Demand for meal continued brisk and crushers were able to sell every pound they could produce. Some round lot sales, totaling in some cases as large as 1,000 tons, were reported at $85 per ton, bulk, during the week, but volume of business has dropped off considerably and crushers are now on a hand to mouth basis. Buyers were interested in forward meal as well as oil, but most of the crushers are taking a dim view of forward business at the moment and showing a definite preference to wait for new crop seed and new government moves.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,160,000	4,800,000
Since Sept. 1.....	275,562,000	226,510,000

Peanut Meal—Processors were not offering, but it was reported that resellers were asking up to $103 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. southeast.

Waxes

Beeswax — Trading was reported fair at prevailing quotations. Supplies on the spot were well held.

Candelilla—Inquiry was light and business quiet last week. Supplies on spot were scarce. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Carbnauba — Active trading for prompt shipment from Brazil was reported last week, which materially reduced old crop supplies. Business in No. 3, North country was reported for prompt shipment on the basis of $1.73 per pound, landed New York. New crop also was firmer, and same grade was increased to $1.65 per pound, f.o.b. Brazil for December forward shipment. Supplies on the spot were light and quotations were more or less nominal.

Montan — Demand was spotty and mainly for small lots. Prices were well held at former levels.

Ouricury—This market was easier under increased offerings. Prices were reduced 2c. per pound on the spot. Crude was quoted at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, and refined at $1.18 to $1.20 on the spot, depending upon quantity.

OPA Amendments

—Continued from page 4

facturers' price ceilings the price each manufacturer received on every item in the October 1-15, 1941, base period plus the weighted average unit cost increase in the industry since then. In attempting to get around the President's objections, the amendment was revised to change the base period to the full year 1940 and provides that added costs be computed on an industry-wide rather than a specific unit average basis.

The second is the Wherry amendment, which specified that ceilings for distributors, wholesalers and retailers must allow them their January 1, 1946, markups or discounts based on current costs. Under the new version, OPA is required to make due allowance for current costs, plus the percentage discount or markup in effect June 29, the day before OPA died.

In other respects the bill is the same as that vetoed:—

It restores all price and rent controls until June 30, 1947; holds subsidies to $1,000,000,000 and provides no food subsidies can be paid after next April 1; establishes a three-man decontrol board with power to overrule either OPA or the Department of Agriculture on the issue of removing specific items from price controls; gives the Secretary of Agriculture rather than the OPA administrator final say on what agricultural products can be kept under price ceilings; and forbids price ceilings on any commodity not previously under control.

The amendment exempting cottonseed and soybeans from price control applies also to the products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from cottonseed and soybeans. It was sponsored by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and adopted 42 to 34.

Senator Eastland told the senate that the amendment would not mean any appreciable increase in the price of cottonseed and soybean products, but it would enable livestock feeds in the West to secure an adequate supply of cottonseed meal which they are unable to obtain today.

Bronk Named Head Of Research Council

Detlev W. Bronk, director of the Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chairman of the National Research Council. He succeeds Ross G. Harrison, of the Osborne Laboratory, Yale University, who retired July 1 after serving more than eight years.

Chairman of the several divisions of the council, appointed for the ensuing year, are:—

Anthropology and psychology, A. Irving Hallowell, of the Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University.

Biology and agriculture, Robert F. Griggs, of the Department of Botany, George Washington University.

Chemistry and chemical technology, Louis P. Hammett, of the Department of Chemistry, Columbia University.

Engineering and industrial research, Frederick M. Feiker, of George Washington University.

Foreign relations, Detlev W. Bronk, as foreign secretary of the National Academy Sciences (ex officio).

Geology and geography, Arthur Bevan, State geologist for Virginia.

Medical sciences, Lewis H. Weed, director of the School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University.

Physical sciences, R. Clifton Gibbs, of the Department of Physics, Cornell University.

With the exception of the division of medical sciences, the division chairmanship are being continued on a part-time basis.

Public Health Service Gets DDT Surplus

OPD Washington Bureau

More than 300,000 pounds of powdered and 52,000 gallons of liquid DDT insecticide have been sold to the Federal Public Health Service for $221,165.96, War Assets Administration has announced.

USPHS officials said the insecticide will be distributed to State health authorities for the control of malaria and communicable diseases such as typhus and infantile paralysis. It also will be used as a preventive measure against possible carriers of yellow fever, dengue and bubonic plague.

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Britain Eases Embargo On Paints, Toiletries

OPD Washington Bureau

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Importation of goods falling within this list will be permitted in value not over 20 percent of the average annual shipments of each producer during the years 1936-38. According to the OIT, two-thirds of the 20 percent quota will be allowed proportion to the period of the year yet to run in respect of goods on existing list.

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